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THE INDEPENDENT

Wednesday 11 February 1998 45p No 3,531

Never seen before: starting today, intimate and historic photographs from the private family albums of the Duke of Windsor

Revealed: the lost prince of the House of Windsor

By John Lichfield in Paris, and Paul Valley in London

THIS IS the lost prince of the House of Windsor who, throughout his life, was hidden from the British public for fear he might embarrass the Royal Family. His photograph (right) has never been seen before in a newspaper. His name was Prince John, the uncle of the present Queen.

It is one of hundreds of previously unseen, priceless, old photographs of the Royal Family and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's romance which have been discovered by *The Independent*. The photographs, many of them taken by the former Edward VIII himself, have lain in two albums in an attic in France for decades. One album chronicles, with an intimacy never previously seen, the private life of the Royal Family in the period just before the First World War. The second shows scenes from Edward's courtship of the then Mrs Wallis Simpson before his abdication in 1936.

The albums belong to a French family which was close to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor when they lived in France after 1945. They were given to the family by the Duchess as a memento of the Duke when he died in 1972.

The find was yesterday described as "remarkable and very exciting" by Michael

Bloch, who edited the Duke and Duchess's letters and is the author of five books about them. "I have seen other volumes, but these are by far the most intimate," he added.

Publicly surrounding the New York sale of the Windsors' personal possessions from their home in Paris by Sotheby's next week led the French family to look at the albums again. They were advised by a British friend, and a reader of *The Independent*, to contact this newspaper. We intend to publish many of the most remarkable photographs over the coming days.

The pictures reveal private moments

Inside: The secret albums, pages 14 and 15

from the life of the Royals in the golden age before the Great War. But most singular are the pictures of the then Prince of Wales and Mrs Simpson lounging by the pool at Fort Belvedere, his country home in Berkshire. One album contains handwritten notes by the Duke with wry and affectionate references to "Papa", "Mama", "Self" and his brothers and sister.

A member of the French family which owns the albums, who was a little girl at the time, said: "I have wonderful memories of the Duke and Duchess. They had no children of their own and, for a few

years, I became a little like their child, a surrogate daughter. They loved to play with me in the garden. Sometimes, if they arrived unexpectedly and I was at school, they would send the Rolls to collect me."

The family which owns the albums has asked not to be identified. But *The Independent* has checked out their story and believes it to be genuine.

"We thought that they were an important and beautiful historical document and something that we should share with other people. We want them to be revealed in a way which is worthy, not sensationalised. What we would like, from revealing some of them in *The Independent*, is for a British publisher to take an interest in publishing them."

The family member, who was a little girl at the time said last night: "I remember them as warm people, very down-to-earth people, very simple, very open. My parents and I would sometimes have tea with them in the big house and we would be treated just as if we were the grand people who used to come to receptions."

"I knew a little of their story. I knew that he had once been the King. But, for me, as a child, none of that really sank in. I suppose, I thought of them only as kind, warm people, people who were very good to me."

Windsor sale, page 19



Prince John, in about 1913. The note is by the Prince of Wales, later the Duke of Windsor, who took the photograph

'Little Johnnie looked very peaceful ...'

By Paul Valley

HE IS, in the photograph (right), an attractive and normal-looking boy. Yet Prince John, the fifth and youngest son of the Queen's grandfather, George V, was never allowed out in public. He was hidden even from friends of the family and guests to the King's home, York Cottage, on the Sandringham Estate, being housed in a separate building. His only playmates were his brothers and sisters, who demon-

strated great affection for the boy. Until the publication of today's pictures, only one photograph of him was known to exist.

Prince John had epilepsy. At the beginning of the century, the disorder was considered untreatable. The fear of the royal circle was that the boy might have a fit in public. So he was hidden away. Shortly before his 13th birthday, the severity and frequency of his fits began to increase. Then one evening in 1919, his nurse, Lalla Bill, telephoned from the prince's seg-

regated home at Wood Farm, Wolferton, and told his mother, Queen Mary, that the boy had fallen asleep after a serious fit and could not be woken.

The Queen and King motored down to Wood Farm. Later the Queen wrote in her diary: "Found poor Lalla very resigned but heartbroken. Little Johnnie looked very peaceful lying there." The death, she wrote "came as a great release". He was buried, "very privately", three days later in the graveyard at Sandringham Church.

Ministers hint at deal on Murdoch

By Anthony Bevins
Political Editor

THE IDEA that Rupert Murdoch was an "evil figure" who had to be curbed by legislation was rejected by the Prime Minister's official spokesman yesterday.

But he did not rule out the possibility of a compromise Commons amendment to the Competition Bill that could deal more precisely with the "problem" of newspaper price wars.

And Clive Soley, influential chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, suggested that the director-general of Fair Trading should be able to take action against any business selling its product at below-cost for more than six months. "It seems to me that one answer is not to focus on newspapers. Then it is no longer about competitive pricing," he told *The Independent*. "It is about screwing the market."

Given the fact that 24 members of the current government and 55 existing Labour MPs signed Commons motions attacking Mr Murdoch's price wars in 1994, the chances of such a compromise being accepted are strong - even though it would involve a retreat from the hard line so far taken by

Lord Simon of Highbury, the competition minister in the Lords.

After the Lords passed an anti-Murdoch amendment to the Competition Bill on Monday night - with 23 rebel Labour peers defying a Government instruction to vote it down - No 10 yesterday launched a passionate attack on Mr Murdoch's critics.

The spokesman said that there was no question of the Government accepting the amendment when it came before the Commons. "This amendment will not become law," he said.

The amendment, sponsored by Lord McNally, a Liberal Democrat peer, and carried with a 28-vote majority, would specifically outlaw newspaper price cuts that threaten to

"injure or eliminate" the competition.

It appeared that Tony Blair's hostility had been provoked by the fact that the amendment singled out the newspaper industry for special treatment - and put Mr Murdoch directly in its sights.

There is a widespread suspicion among senior ministers that the Prime Minister will not allow any action to be taken against Mr Murdoch, even indirectly. One senior government source has told *The Independent* that Mr Blair has issued a "hands-off" instruction to the Department of Trade and Industry.

But Mr Soley said: "We have to do something about the predatory price wars. Frankly, we are probably only months away from *The Independent* be-

ing destroyed, and then he [Mr Murdoch] will turn his guns on the *Daily Telegraph*. We have got to deal with it some way."

The Prime Minister's spokesman said: "The issue of predatory pricing is addressed in the Bill. There is a game in most of the media to suggest that Murdoch is this great evil figure."

As for the Lord amendment, he said: "It singles out one company in a way that is unnecessary and I think there is a lot of game-playing going on."

Lord McNally said yesterday that the present out-of-price policy of the *Times* did not make sense unless it was to clear the field of two major competitors - *The Independent* and *Daily Telegraph*.

The courtship, page 6

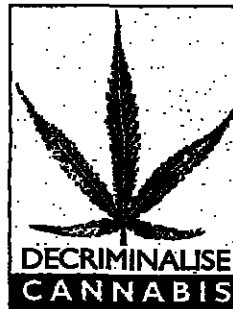
Lords cannabis inquiry

By Anthony Bevins

A HIGH-POWERED investigation into the medical and recreational use of cannabis is to be launched by the House of Lords, with a report expected by the end of the year.

The breakthrough Westminster inquiry comes five months after the *Independent on Sunday* launched its decriminalise cannabis campaign. It marks the biggest step yet in the drive to relax the laws on the drug's use. To date, the Government has refused to allow a debate on the matter in the Commons, despite calls from backbench Labour MPs.

One factor in the Lords' decision was a report in November from the British Medical Association, urging Ministers to con-



sider "changing the Misuse of Drugs Act to allow the prescription of cannabinoids [active chemical compounds in cannabis] to patients with certain conditions causing distress that are not adequately controlled by existing treatments."

The BMA plea came after the Lord Chief Justice, Lord

Bingham, called for a debate on the issue, saying: "It is a subject that deserves, in my judgement, detached, objective, independent consideration."

Lord Bingham's urging will be met by the Lords Select Committee investigation, to be chaired by Liberal Democrat peer Lord Perry of Walton, a former Professor of Pharmacology. The all-party investigation's terms of reference are thought to cover "the scientific case for and against relaxing the prohibition on the medical and recreational use of cannabis".

The inquiry is expected to start holding public hearings, with evidence from expert witnesses, after Easter, with a report that could be delivered in the Autumn.



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"More bodies found behind bank till."

At Abbey National, our staff don't take their lunch hour between 12.30 and 1.30. A little good news for the front page.

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British actresses dominate the list for prestigious Oscar awards



By David Lister
Arts News Editor

DAME JUDI Dench, 63, was yesterday nominated for her first Oscar for her role as Queen Victoria in the film *Mrs Brown*. She joins Helena Bonham Carter, Julie Christie and Kate Winslet in securing four of the five Best Actress nominations for Britain.

Expressing her surprise and delight last night, Dame Judi told how she had been put off acting in films for years after a director turned her down for a part long ago. "This director said, 'You have everything wrong with your face,'" she re-

called. "And I never got over it." She refused to name the director, saying he was still alive.

Dame Judi said she didn't know yet whether she would be given time off from her role in David Hare's play *Amy's View* in the West End of London to attend the Oscars ceremony. It would be a foreign and totally new experience for her, she added, as she had never even watched the ceremony on television.

However, she was "dreadfully disappointed" that her co-star Billy Connolly had not been nominated. And she told how, when they were making the BBC film about Queen

Victoria and her ghillie John Brown in Scotland they were under the impression that they were making a film for television. It was scheduled to be shown last Easter, but the head of Miramax saw it and said Miramax would distribute it as a feature film instead. It has already grossed \$14m (£8.75m).

The Best Actor category this year is dominated by veterans Jack Nicholson, Dustin Hoffman, Peter Fonda and Robert Duvall, who are facing youth competition from newcomer Matt Damon.

The British actor Sir Anthony Hopkins, who won an Oscar for *The Silence of the Lambs*

in 1992, is nominated for his supporting role in Steven Spielberg's controversial slave epic *Amistad*.

But it is in the Best Actress category that Britain has excelled. Helena Bonham Carter received her accolade for her role in the *Wings Of The Dove*, while Dame Judi was rewarded for her part in *Mrs Brown*.

Julie Christie's performance in the film *Afterglow* and Kate Winslet's in the blockbuster *Titanic* were the roles which won them their entries on the prestigious list. The remaining place goes to Helen Hunt for her part in the multi-nominated *As Good As It Gets*.

The *Full Monty* is the only British entry in the category for Best Picture. The comedy about a group of unemployed Sheffield steelworkers who turn to stripping is against *As Good As It Gets*, *Good Will Hunting*, *LA Confidential*, and *Titanic*.

Peter Cattaneo, the *Full Monty*'s director, has also been nominated for the best director category, while writer Simon Beaufoy has been listed for his screenplay.

The adaptation of the Henry James novel *The Wings Of The Dove* also earns a writing nomination. Hossein Amini has been shortlisted in the category for best adapted screen-

play. It is also nominated for best costume design by Sandy Powell and best cinematography by Eduardo Serra.

Helena Bonham Carter said she was in a daze over her first Oscar nomination.

"Deep down I'm jubilant, but I'm feeling a bit incoherent when I'm instantly required to say something. I'm taking in plenty of caffeine," she said.

She added: "For any screen actor it's a dream come true to be nominated. In practical terms it means your price goes up, you get a bigger choice of parts and the most exciting thing is you get glory, acclaim and peer group approval."



Helena Bonham Carter: 'Deep down I'm jubilant'

Champagne goes flat as bankers' bloodbath begins

By Lea Paterson

DESPITE the talk of a return to a 1980s-style boom, the champagne in the bars around two of the City of London's biggest banks has a decidedly flat taste this week.

Over the next few days, 3,000 workers at UBS and SBC, two leading Swiss banks, are expected to be made redundant following their £15bn merger. The sackings are expected to start on Thursday or Friday.

Morale is particularly low at UBS, which is widely expected to bear the brunt of the cuts. UBS employees, many of whom earn more than £100,000 a year, variously described the working atmosphere yesterday as "grim", "appalling" and "frustrating".

"It's what you'd expect really, pretty bad," said one down-hearted employee, drowning his sorrows with a glass or two of Chablis in a local wine bar.

Some commentators reckon as few as one in 10 current UBS employees will remain with the bank after the redundancies, although the exact number of job cuts is unlikely to be known before the end of next week. Between them, the two banks employ about 7,000 people in London.

The handling of the redundancy programme has created bitterness and resentment amongst UBS employees, many of whom believe they have been the subject of discrimination.

At the time of the merger announcement, Marcel Ospel,

SBC's chief executive and chief executive-designate of the new bank, told UBS employees he would pick the best staff from the two banks to serve under him in the new company. However, UBS managers have lost out in the race for top jobs, and numerous, highly-rated UBS employees are expected issued with their P45s in the coming weeks.

One employee said: "Frankly, I think its outrageous. UBS has some great businesses. I think its very sad that some of these will not be taken into the new bank".

Despite the uncertainty over their future, there has been no mass defection of staff from the banks since the merger was announced in December. "People are hanging on for their redundancy cheques and their bonuses," said one UBS source yesterday.

One leading City headhunter yesterday confirmed his firm had had enquiries from numerous UBS employees and had managed to place several. However, not all staff can expect to be so fortunate.

Ron Bradley, managing director of Jonathan Wren search and selection, said yesterday that experienced front-office staff should have little difficulty securing another job. "However, back-office staff, particularly those in clerical roles, could well find it difficult", he added.

Although redundancy terms are yet to be finalised, proposals have been circulated to staff at both banks. SBC employees are expected to re-

ceive a minimum of three months' pay, plus an extra month for each year of service. An analyst who has been at the bank three years and earns £100,000, for example, stands to net £50,000. Redundancy terms at UBS are understood to be similar, although over-40s are likely to receive slightly better terms.

One well-paid banker said yesterday: "I think the terms are rather acceptable. I shall be quite disappointed if I don't get made redundant now".

Bonuses provide staff with another incentive to tough it out until the bitter end. UBS staff have already been provided with details of their annual bonuses - described by one insider as "pretty good" - but these will be forfeited if employees quit of their own accord before the end of the month. SBC staff will not be told what their annual bonuses will be until next month.

Most employees have a reasonable idea of who will be staying and who will be going. Key employees have already been offered jobs in the new bank, and many of the staff who have yet to receive an offer believe they will be looking for another employer in the weeks to come.

Uncertainty over the unit's future is understood to have hit business at key departments at UBS. "Staff in some areas are simply sitting there with nothing to do," said one source.

Another said: "Put it this way, if you want to take a long lunch or go and chat to some headhunters, nobody will make a fuss. Things are pretty quiet".



Morale at UBS is particularly low as the bank is due to bear the brunt of cuts Photograph: Andrew Burman

De Niro quizzed over vice ring

By John Lichfield, Paris

FRENCH police yesterday questioned the American film star Robert de Niro in connection with their investigation of a high class prostitution ring.

The actor was taken from the Bristol Hotel, close to the Elysee Palace, where he was staying during the shooting of a film in Paris. Police sources refused to say why they thought that de Niro could help with the inquiry. They stressed that he had not been arrested.

Five people have already been placed under formal investigation in a 15-month inquiry which has revealed a call-girl network with tentacles around the globe. The clientele is reported to include Saudi princes and other Gulf potentates.

Several witnesses gave details last year of the brokering of a \$1m sexual encounter in the South of France between an unidentified American actress and a member of a Gulf royal family.

The French government originally placed a brake on the investigation, apparently for fear of harming sales of arms to the Middle East. But the Socialist government which took power last June has freed the inquiry from these shackles.

The inquiry led to the arrest in January last year of a Swedish former model, Annika Brumark, the apparent head of the network. Other arrests included a photographer, Jean-Pierre Bourgeois, and a Lebanese businessman called Nazih Abdul-latis Al Ladki.

Investigators seized diaries, records and address books. Mr Al Ladki also revealed the names of other alleged clients, including Saudi princes. Several witnesses spoke of the arrangement of a rendezvous at a palace in the South of France between a Gulf prince and an American actress, who was paid \$1m for her services. Rumours of such a meeting had circulated for years but they are now being taken seriously by the French police.

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Your mortgage and savings working together.

The Rossi family find the two go hand-in-hand like spaghetti and meatballs.



Cambridge restaurateurs, Gino and Daniella Rossi have recently switched to a new Bank of Scotland Personal Choice Mortgage. By combining their savings with the mortgage, they are benefiting from a huge saving in the interest they are paying on their mortgage.

Combining your mortgage with your savings? That might sound like an unusual concept, but consider it for a moment and you'll realise what perfect sense it makes.

Higher interest on borrowings than savings

Most of us have come to accept the fact that we pay a higher rate of interest on our borrowings than we receive for our savings.

At the moment, for example, the standard variable mortgage rate is substantially higher than what you're likely to be earning on your savings in a building society. You

may then even have to pay tax on the interest on those savings.

Save money by paying less interest

Quite simply, Personal Choice is designed to make the difference between the lending and savings rates work in your favour. It's effectively

a savings account that pays the same rate of interest as your mortgage.

Working on the principle that it is more cost effective for you to pay off debt than to save money, it follows that you will make the most of your savings by using them to reduce the interest you pay on your mortgage.

- Make the very most of your savings.
- Personalised Cheque Book allowing Instant Access.
- No need to pay tax on your savings interest.
- You don't have to move your current account.
- Enjoy a more flexible mortgage with payment holidays of up to six months.
- Options to overpay and underpay.*
- Variable rate of 8.69% (9.1% typical APR).
- Provisional approval within minutes.
- Free remortgage package** to cover solicitor's and valuation fees.

Flexible mortgage

Now this might sound like a complicated notion, but as long as the mortgage is flexible enough to give you access to your savings when you need them then, in practice, there isn't much of a difference from the way you've always done things. Except, of course, you'll have more money.

Like our friends, the Rossi family. Over the years, they had saved up £10,000 in the Building Society to help their daughter, Maria, pay her way through university.

Instant Access

When they heard about the new Bank of Scotland Personal Choice Mortgage, they were struck by the advantages and switched immediately.

In effect, they had paid off £10,000 of their mortgage overnight, but the great thing is that those savings are still available to them as soon as Maria needs them. Only last week, in fact, they wrote a cheque for £700 to pay for a deposit on her student accommodation.

So simple

"It did take me a short while to get my head round the idea of this new mortgage," admits Gino, "but the funny thing is it's actually so simple. The most amazing thing is that even though our savings are helping to keep the interest payments down on the mortgage, they are actually even more accessible than they were in the building society. We even have a cheque book that comes with the account."

So how exactly does the Personal Choice Mortgage work? As we've explained, the basic principle is that your savings are used to reduce the interest you pay on your mortgage.

Maximise your savings

When you pay in additional lump sum payments of £500 or more, interest is recalculated on the reduced mortgage balance so you make immediate interest

savings. Even with regular monthly overpayments, the balance on which interest is calculated is reduced at the end of each month. You can then access those funds any time you like by using a cheque book which is provided.

With no notice period or interest penalties, this is just as easy as withdrawing money from your old savings account. You will have exactly the same security from your savings as you would have with them in a separate account.

No tax on savings interest

If you don't need to withdraw the money, then it stays in the account working harder than ever. But, unlike a conventional savings account, you won't have to pay tax on the interest.

A Personal Choice Mortgage also gives you the flexibility to choose how much you pay monthly as a regular mortgage payment. You can opt to pay more each month or less when you need to.


A mortgage with payment holidays

You can even choose to take a payment holiday of up to six months* or, alternatively, pay over 10 months, instead of 12 each year, giving you the chance to keep a better control over your finances at difficult times of the year such as Christmas or when you splash out for your holidays.

Although, it has to be said that the payment holiday option wasn't of great interest to Gino and Daniella Rossi at present. Not after another successful year with those spicy meatballs going down better than ever in their restaurant!

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Sellafield scare over radioactive pigeons

By Ian Burrell

A RADIATION scare is underway at the nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield after more than 150 pigeons that were living nearby were found to be highly radioactive.

Urgent analysis of the dead birds is being carried out by scientists from British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), which runs the plant, to try and determine how the contamination took place.

The birds had been taken for testing at Sellafield, Cumbria, last Friday by an inspector from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He had earlier been called to a pigeon sanctuary run by twins Jane and Barrie Robinson, in Seascale, after being asked to carry out a cull of 152 pigeons from the Robinsons' flock of around 700 birds, after complaints from other villagers that they were a health hazard.

He was worried by local rumours that the pigeons were radioactive - because they roosted at the reprocessing plant - and took them for analysis.

A BNFL spokeswoman said that the dead birds were tested for radiation in a series of batches and significant levels of radiation were found in each.

She said last night: "It is being taken extremely seriously. We have had several meetings today and top managers have been pulled out of other things to attend. We are very concerned at the health and hygiene implications of this."

BNFL scientists yesterday carried out further tests on the dead birds and at the pigeon sanctuary. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will carry out independent tests. The BNFL spokeswoman said: "What we are trying to do is dif-

ferentiate between the levels on the feathers and in the flesh. That will help us to discover whether it was something they picked up or if it was something they had eaten."

The RSPCA inspector was also given radiation tests but was told by BNFL that he was not in danger. But the RSPCA said last night that in future its inspectors would wear protective clothing when handling birds in the Sellafield area.

The residents of Seascale have long been concerned that they are exposed to dangerous levels of radiation from Sellafield. As long ago as 1983 it was claimed in a television documentary - *The Nuclear Laundry* - that local people suffered a disproportionately high risk of developing childhood leukaemia. Subsequent scientific tests into the so-called leukaemia clusters have been inconclusive.

Last week, the Channel 4 programme Mark Thomas Comedy Product contained an item reporting that seagull droppings taken from a local beach contained traces of radioactive isotopes.

The Cumbrians Opposed to a Radioactive Environment campaign accused BNFL of not doing enough to warn the public about two recent accidents at Sellafield involving radioactive material. Martin Forwood, the campaign co-ordinator, said contaminated pigeons could pose a risk to local people. "The National Radiological Protection Board say there is no dose of radiation below which there is no risk," he said.

Last night Jane Robinson, 54, said that BNFL officials had visited her at the Singing Surf pigeon sanctuary yesterday and culled a further 200 birds, which were taken away for testing.



Below the belt: Jane Couch claims the British boxing authorities are being discriminatory in refusing her a licence

Photograph: Martin Chaine

Welterweight champion faces her biggest fight yet - to knock discrimination out of the ring

By Barrie Clement
Labour Editor

Jane Couch, currently the women's world welterweight boxing champion, is about to face her toughest fight yet.

Ms Couch, 29, is taking the British Boxing Board of Control to an industrial tribunal in Croydon tomorrow for refusing her a licence to fight professionally in this country.

The "Fleetwood Assassin" as she is known, argues that the

board is breaching equal opportunities legislation by preventing her from earning a living.

She will claim that its reasons for keeping her out of the professional ring are "stereotypical" and not based on any individual assessment of her capability.

Sara Lesley, her solicitor, pointed out last night that one of the seven grounds given for refusing the licence is that women suffer from pre-menstrual tension, which makes

them "emotionally unstable and prone to accidents". Ms Lesley said the board has never examined Ms Couch to assess her individual suitability.

Other reasons put forward by the board are: that women boxers might unknowingly be in the early stages of pregnancy and that some medical authorities contend that blows to the breast can cause lumps which may later turn malignant.

A born street-fighter - Ms Couch has been known to lay

out men who have paid her unwanted attention - she started boxing three years ago after seeing a television documentary about female fighters.

The 10-stone 5ft 7in boxer won her world crown by comprehensively defeating reigning champion Sandra Geiger in Copenhagen in May last year.

Her solicitor conceded that many people found the idea of women boxers distasteful. "But we are not addressing the moral argument, we are simply trying

to assert her right to earn a living," she said. If Ms Couch did not win her right to fight professionally, she would be forced to move to America.

Kamlesh Bahl, chairwoman of the Equal Opportunities Commission which is backing the boxer's case, said Ms Couch had proved her ability by winning the world championship. "More and more women wish to exercise their choice to take parts in all sports at all levels," she said.

Anger as ice-cream killers are returned to jail

By Louise Jury

Two men jailed for the Glasgow Ice Cream War killings then released pending appeal were returned to jail yesterday amid tumultuous scenes in court.

Thomas "TC" Campbell

and Joseph Steele looked shocked when the Lord Justice Clerk Lord Cullen rejected their appeal at Edinburgh High Court, which was heard before television cameras.

Both men had been jailed for life in 1984 after being found

guilty of setting fire to a house in Glasgow which belonged to an ice-cream van driver.

Six people died in the blaze which it was claimed related to a war for control of the ice-cream business in the city's East End.

But Campbell, 45, and Steele, 36, both protested their innocence. Steele has twice escaped from jail to make his case.

In August 1996, the Secretary of State referred the cases back to appeal. Bail was granted, which is unusual unless the

appeal is considered virtually certain to succeed.

Outside court yesterday, Steele's 15-year-old son, John Paul, shouted: "They've given me back my dad for a year and now they are taking him away from me again."

Shop adverts warning

Supermarkets were warned yesterday to rein in the claims they make about each other's prices by the advertising watchdog.

Sainsbury, Asda, Tesco and Safeway all have complaints about each other's adverts in the latest bulletin from the Advertising Standards Authority. Only one complaint against Tesco has been upheld, and the ASA is warning shops to check their facts before launching an attack on their rivals.

It also warns them to take care that goods they compare with competitors are not short-term offers.

— Paul McCann

Not guilty

A garage owner accused of involvement in the 1996 London Docklands bombing was cleared yesterday by a judge at the Old Bailey.

Mr Justice Blofield directed the jury to find Patrick McKinley not guilty after deciding there was insufficient evidence. Mr McKinley, 34, was alleged to have played an important role in converting a lorry into a bomb transporter.

Dancer lied

A ballerina who spent years in a wheelchair smashed up her flat and blamed it on vandals when she regained use of her legs and had a breakdown.

Danielle Haskell, 34, admitted to Oldham magistrates criminal damage and wasting police time, receiving a four-month suspended sentence for the latter and three two-month suspended sentences for the former.

Green ban

Landowners have been stopped from harming wildlife-rich habitat with Britain's first ever Special Nature Conservation Order. Carol Goodwin and Timothy Birchenough had started digging on their land near Buxton. This moorland is important for the breeding of golden plover and snipe.

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How Murdoch's courtship of Blair paid off

By Fran Abrams
and Anthony Bevins

In July 1995, Tony Blair flew half way round the world to cement his relationship with Rupert Murdoch at a News Corporation conference. Introducing him, the media tycoon joked: "If the British press is to be believed, today is all part of a Blair-Murdoch flirtation. If that flirtation is ever consummated, Tony, I suspect we will end up making love like two porcupines - very carefully."

A year earlier few Labour MPs would have believed such a scene was possible. In fact, in July 1995 the shadow financial secretary to the treasury, Alistair Darling, sponsored a Commons motion condemning a newspaper price-cutting campaign by Mr Murdoch. "The newspaper industry is not only an important business but also a vital organ of the democratic process... predatory pricing, with the intention of forcing rivals out of the market, will re-



Sea-change: Rupert Murdoch, once reviled by Labour, whom Tony Blair flew halfway round the world to visit on an island off the Australian coast

duce choice and undermine competition," it said before calling on the Conservative government to prevent the practice. No fewer than 81 Labour MPs signed the motion.

Among them was Nigel Griffiths, who as Competition Minister could now be expected to take the Competition Bill through the Commons and to lead the government defence of

Mr Murdoch's price cuts. A week earlier, a separate motion signed by 59 MPs said the price-cutting battle would lead to "fewer titles, fewer jobs, less choice for readers and a further

dangerous concentration of ownership." One signatory was Peter Mandelson, now Minister without Portfolio and a friend of Elisabeth Murdoch, the tycoon's daughter.

Altogether 24 ministers in the current government and 55 MPs still in the Commons backed one or both of the critical motions. When the MPs signed they had no inkling that

Mr Blair, who was to become Labour leader that month, was about to end eight years' enmity between his party and Mr Murdoch. Labour boycotted News International titles for a year after the move to Wapping in 1986 that led to the dismissal of 5,000 print workers.

In 1992 Murdoch's flagship *Sun* claimed it had snatched Labour's election chances by suggesting that if Neil Kinnock won, the last person to leave Britain should turn the lights out. The day after the election, it boasted: "It was the *Sun* that won it!"

Even before he became leader, Mr Blair met Mr Murdoch at a dining club in Belgravia. It was reported the tycoon was impressed by the politician's "puppy-dog, youthful, company-lawyer image."

Once Mr Blair was elected, things moved quickly. Mr Murdoch gave an interview to *Der Spiegel* magazine in which he mused: "Last year we helped the Labour government in Canberra. I could even imagine supporting Tony Blair." In September 1994 the two men and their wives were dining in the private room of a London restaurant with Gus Fischer, chief executive of News International. Although there was no talk of how Mr Blair could help Mr Murdoch's business interests, there were separate meetings with Mr Fischer at which "issues of mutual interest" were discussed.

By March 1995 there were reports that Labour plans for cross-media ownership would not force Mr Murdoch to sell any of his empire.

A year into his leadership, Mr Blair was on Hayman Island off Australia, listening to praise from Mr Murdoch at the News Corporation conference for his "courage" in attending.

On the first day of the 1997 general election campaign, there was proof that the countless dinners, lunches and breakfasts involved in this courtship had not been in vain. "The *Sun* Backs Blair," the headline on Mr Murdoch's leading tabloid read. The manoeuvring had paid off.

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WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAID

"He [Murdoch] is able to cut prices because of his profits from other interests. We are now faced with blatant predatory pricing."

Robin Cook, now Foreign Secretary, on 26 June 1994, as shadow trade and industry spokesman.

"I want an inquiry now before the only choice the British public has is to read the *Sun* or the *Times*." Nigel Griffiths, now competition minister, on 26 June 1994.

"Predatory pricing, with the intention of forcing rivals out of the market, will reduce choice and undermine competition." Alistair Darling, now Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in a Commons motion tabled on 5 July 1994.

"I am surprised that [the Director General of Fair

Trading] has not shown greater concern at the potential impact of such an intense price war on the diversity of national newspapers in Britain. The real potential problem is that one more might go under." Chris Smith, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, speaking as shadow spokesman after the Office of Fair Trading had rejected a complaint about Mr Murdoch's predatory pricing, on 22 October 1994.

"The inevitable outcome, unless action is taken, is that Murdoch will weaken his British competitors to the point where he will dominate the market." Mo Mowlam, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as shadow spokeswoman on national heritage, on 29 June 1994.

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Killing raises fears of new tit-for-tat violence

By Kim Sengupta

ULSTER'S FRAGILE peace process was under severe threat last night after a prominent loyalist was shot dead in Belfast, provoking fears of a renewed outbreak of murderous sectarian violence.

As the security forces went on alert for a possible Protestant paramilitary backlash, the talks faced a separate crisis after Mo Mowlam, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Ken Maginnis, security spokesman for the Ulster Unionist Party, called a truce over a bitter feud which was leading to a political impasse.

Earlier, Ms Mowlam had stated that she would no longer talk to Mr Maginnis because of a series of "personal attacks"

by him against her, unless he apologised.

The MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone refused and stated that he was now "effectively barred from the talks". But with the situation worsening in the province the two - who had been involved in a series of fierce clashes in recent weeks - agreed to put aside their differences at a meeting in a canteen in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Robert Dougan, the man killed yesterday, was said to be associated with the Ulster Defence Association, and had been the subject of two previous murder attempts. The last one was just over a year ago when he survived a shooting. He was in his thirties and lived with his wife and 13-year-old son in the Suffolk area of south Belfast.

Mr Dougan was shot by a lone gunman as he sat at the wheel of his car outside the Balmoral Textiles factory in the south-western Belfast suburb of Dunmurry. A man in a baseball cap and two other men were seen running away from the scene. Last night, the police were checking a red Morden car abandoned at the nearby nationalist Twinbrook Estate as the probable getaway vehicle.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but loyalist factions blamed republicans for the killing. Last month the Irish National Liberation Army shot another leading loyalist, Jim Guiney, as he worked behind the counter of his Dunmurry carpet shop.

A friend of Mr Dougan who had been

with him minutes before he was shot said: "He was very wary - he knew they were after him." He added that Mr Dougan had been very conscious of the security risk and had taken precautions at his home.

Mr Dougan was the second man to be shot dead in Belfast in 24 hours. On Monday night, a drug dealer, Brendan Campbell, was gunned down outside a restaurant. RUC sources said the IRA, under the pseudonym of Direct Action Against Drugs, had shot and wounded Mr Campbell several weeks ago.

Republican and loyalist traded accusations over the killings and each claimed the other was trying to sabotage the peace process. A senior RUC officer described the situation as "incendiary", and warned

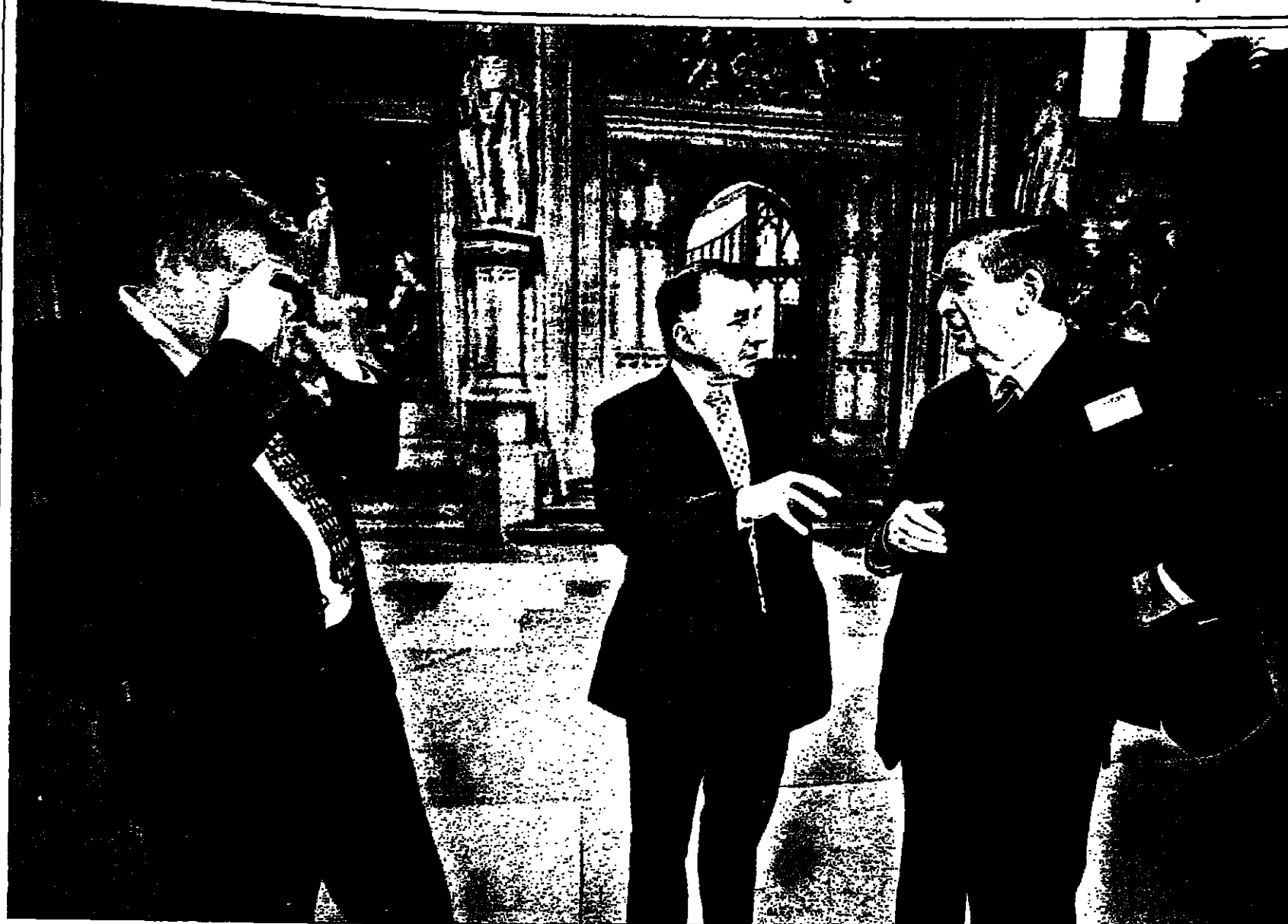
of "the dangers of random attacks by splinter groups".

Mr Maginnis maintained that Mr Dougan's murder was "sanctioned by the IRA". He added: "It was obviously an attack to provoke reaction from the Ulster Freedom Fighters in order to make impossible the re-admission of the UDP to the talks process. It is imperative that there should be no retaliation for the murder."

Gary McMichael, leader of the Ulster Democratic Party, also claimed the latest killing had been carried out to provoke a loyalist response. "Quite clearly some republican group has carried this out, the object of killing this man, a Protestant, was because they want to provoke a response," he said.

The killers were also condemned by John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party - who described them as "enemies of the people of Northern Ireland" - and Seamus Close, deputy leader of the Alliance Party.

There was no immediate response from either Sinn Féin or the IRA over the Dougan killing. But earlier Sinn Féin's president, Gerry Adams, had insisted that his party had no involvement in the killing of Mr Campbell. He accused Unionists of trying to exploit the murder for political purposes. "They don't care who was killed. What they see is some tactical advantage to themselves in an attempt to wreck this talks process and oust Sinn Féin from it," Mr Adams said.



Politicians pose: Austin Mitchell MP for Great Grimsby, taking a photograph of Lord Healey in the Upper Waiting Hall of the House of Commons yesterday at the opening of the Parliamentary Photographic Group annual exhibition. Photograph: David Rose

Training councils waste £14.6m

By Barrie Clement
Labour Editor

MORE THAN £14.6m of taxpayers' money has been wasted through incompetence and alleged fraud at vocational training agencies, according to a National Audit Office report published yesterday.

The funds constitute "overpayments" by the Department of Education and Employment to Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) for arranging courses, largely for the unemployed.

The news comes at a time when the Government is investigating allegations of "serious irregularities" at the organisations which provide the training on behalf of TECs. In one case it was claimed that a provider was paid £4.5m by 22 TECs for trainees who were ineligible for training or who were awarded National Vocational Qualifications despite being incompetent. Other trainees could not be traced or were "non-existent". In another inquiry officials were investigating allegedly spurious claims by a training company which had received £3.3m from 11 TECs.

The report by the Comptroller and Auditor General estimates that the value of overpayments to TECs increased by £5m last year to £14.6m.

The report pointed out that the Public Accounts Committee had declared that the £8.6m of "estimated errors" in 1995-96 was unacceptable and that the Government should do all it could to reduce it.

The report acknowledges that inquiries into 65 out of 85 cases of alleged irregu-

larities had been completed and that the department had recovered £1,386,000 from TECs.

In the 20 remaining cases, which the department is pursuing "with vigour", the alleged irregularities could be of the order of £10.3m, the report says.

The document acknowledges that the Government had taken significant steps aimed at improving financial controls at TECs.

A spokesman for the national TEC council pointed out that it was training providers and sometimes the bodies awarding certificates which were being accused of deception, but not TECs themselves.

He said that the cases of alleged fraud only concerned 0.5 per cent of the 500,000 trainees processed each year. There were 9,000 training providers in England and Wales and the investigations concerned a tiny minority of them. "It is a small amount of alleged fraud when you compare it with local authorities or further education," he said.

While TECs had a role in ensuring that providers were performing a "good and honest job", the Employment Service was primarily responsible, he said.

A spokeswoman for the Department of Employment said that the £14.6m in overpayment only constituted 1.2 per cent of the total training budget. She emphasised that the figure referred to 1996-97 and that therefore blame could not be laid at the door of the present administration. "The new government has made it clear that it is taking a robust attitude to the issue."

Jackson prepares for a mayoral role

By byline

GLENDA JACKSON, the transport minister, has privately decided to throw her hat into the ring to become the first directly elected Mayor of London.

She will stand in the elections to become the first directly elected Mayor of London, if there is a "yes" vote in the referendum to create the role, else friends confirmed yesterday.

The winner of two Oscars for *Women in Love* and *A Touch of Class* was saying nothing offi-

cially about her next possible role, but it is understood she has been persuaded by private polling within the party to stand.

The polling showed that she would be a popular candidate for Labour alongside Ken Livingstone, the Brent East MP and former leader of the

Greater London Council. Ms Jackson, now 61, is seen as having a sufficiently high profile to win, while her current duties as Minister for Transport in London could give her the edge over her opponents on the transport problems that would need to be tackled by the new mayor.

Her son, Dan Hodges, said: "At the moment, these reports are pure speculation. However, obviously the Mayor of London is going to have a very important job and anyone offered the opportunity to go for such a role



Glenda Jackson: Could be a popular candidate

would have to consider it very carefully."

The MP for Hampstead and Highgate, may be seen as a "stop Ken" candidate, but friends said that she is not regarded as a "Blair babe". "She is seen as being loyal but she is not seen as being one of the 'Blair babes'. She has strong support among the grass roots. But we have to get the 'yes' vote first. It is important that it is a genuine campaign and not a beauty parade for the would-be candidates," said the source.

Ms Jackson will be campaigning for a "yes" vote in the referendum, before officially announcing her decision to stand. It would also mean giving up a ministerial career.

The field is expected to be crowded with several potential Tory candidates limbering up, including best-selling author, Lord Archer and Steve Norris, the former transport minister for London. The Liberal Democrat MP for Southwark and Bermondsey, Simon Hughes, is another possible candidate.

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Legends of rock put Britain on the map

By David Lister
Arts News Editor

THE LATE Kurt Cobain of the rock group Nirvana proposed to Courtney Love in TJ's nightclub in Newport, Wales, after arriving in a bright orange Skoda car.

More than one reason there for her to turn him down, one would have thought. But, of such moments are legends made. And so TJ's duly appears on the British Tourist Authority's new "Rock & Pop Map of Britain", published yesterday to help the increasing number of tourists anxious to see Britain's rock attractions.

Newport is not the only place that might be virgin territory for the international tourist. One of the "tourist attractions" featured on the map is the Francis Service Station in Stratford, east London. Now an old folk's home, this is a dubious part of Britain's rock heritage. Its fame lies in the fact that, refused entry to the garage's toilets in 1965, three of the Rolling Stones chose to urinate against the wall. Magistrates fined them £5 each.

At least something did happen on that warm June night in Stratford, albeit of marginal musical and historic value. The rock tourist who follows the map to other locations might be pushed even to find a 33-year-old wall to justify the fare.

Blackburn, for example, features on the map following its reference in the Beatles' "A Day in the Life" and the 4,000 holes

in Blackburn, Lancashire. In January 1967 a local council survey noted 4,000 holes in the town's roads. Alas, most of them have been filled in during the intervening period. But not to worry. For the intrepid traveller it is but a short journey to Widnes railway station where Paul Simon wrote "Homeward Bound" waiting for the milk train to take him back to London following a gig in 1964.

The rock tourist needs to be of a morbid as well as musical disposition. A fair few of the map references are casualty spots: the tree on Barnes Common in London into which Marc Bolan crashed and killed him; likewise the Hungry Horse pub on Rowden Hill in Wiltshire outside which rock 'n' roller Eddie Cochran was involved in a fatal car crash. The map even contains a slaughterhouse: the one in Digbeth, Birmingham, where Black Sabbath's Ozzy Osbourne once dispatched at least 250 cattle a day.

Some locations on the tourist map do provide footnotes to rock history. In Hull, where Everything But The Girl's Tracey Thorn and Ben Watt met at the university, there was a furniture shop which used the slogan "You can buy everything but the girl". Sadly, furniture shops do no longer anticipate BTA rock maps and it is no longer there.

Like all rock history, some of the "facts" are open to dispute. The map directs tourists to Waterloo Station where the Kinks' "Waterloo Sunset" is



On tour: (clockwise from top left) The former garage in east London where the Rolling Stones urinated in 1965; the tree on Barnes Common into which Marc Bolan crashed fatally; Elvis fans at Prestwick in 1960, the only time he set foot in Britain; Walthamstow dogs' track as immortalised by Blur on the cover of their album, *Parklife*; and the zebra crossing in Abbey Road used for the Beatles famous album cover. Montage: Kevin Bayliss

set. The song, the BTA tells us, is about a couple Terry and Julie, "named after film stars Terence Stamp and Julie Christie". Ray Davies of the Kinks denies this; but no tourist authority worth its salt is going to let the opportunity of a

celebrity name-drop pass by. The most imaginative tourist attraction must be Prestwick Airport in Glasgow which has been unearthed as the place that contradicts the legend that Elvis Presley never set foot on British soil. In March 1960 his aircraft

did touch down briefly on his way back to the United States from military service in Germany. Well, kind of. Elvis actually landed at the nearby military base. But that is not open to the public. Still, Prestwick serves a very good cup of

tea for the weary rock traveller. This being Cool Britannia, a government minister launched the publication of the map at Madam Tussaud's Rock Circus at Piccadilly in London yesterday by the arts minister Mark Fisher. Under the strap "One Nation

Under a Groove", the pocket-sized map which unfolds into a poster with a guitar and amp in the shape of Britain, is free and will be available to overseas visitors through BTA's 44 offices world-wide, and via a hotline number, 01271 336083.

Dinner ladies win £4m payout

By Barrie Clement
Labour Editor

EMPLOYERS WILL find it far more difficult to cut the pay of women to trim costs after an industrial tribunal ruling yesterday awarded 400 school dinner ladies up to £15,000 each.

Bedfordshire County Council reduced the women's wages by up to a third nearly four years ago to beat off competition in a compulsory competitive tendering exercise. The Unison public service union and the GMB general union argued that the council had breached the Sex Discrimination Act and equal-pay legislation when it cut the caterers' pay, holiday entitlements and sick pay.

Catering managers could be awarded up to £15,000 because they suffered the most severe cuts, while most cooks and kitchen assistants will receive between £2,000 and £4,000.

Unison officials estimated that the out-of-court settlement could cost the council between £3m and £4m.

Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of Unison, said the deal was a "major victory" for women workers. "It sends a clear message to Bedfordshire County Council and other employers that they cannot arbitrarily pick on their women staff when they are carrying out compulsory competitive tendering exercises."

John Edmonds, leader of the GMB, said that the employer had tried to make his members "pay the price of privatisation".

Mary Stacey, of Thompsons solicitors, said the compensation was for loss of pay since 1994, but the settlement also meant that the women's terms and conditions had been reinstated.

Since 1994 Initial Catering Services has won contracts to operate part of the school-meals service in Bedfordshire. Both Initial and the council will now have to increase pay rates, said Ms Stacey.

Joyce Botsford, 58, a kitchen manager at a school in Leighton Buzzard, said she was "jubilant" over the settlement. "I lost about £3,000 a year when the council cut my pay," she added.

A spokesman for Bedfordshire County Council said management were satisfied that a long-standing problem had been resolved. The terms of the deal were agreed between the council and the unions and were accepted by the industrial tribunal, the spokesman said.

MTV changes tracks as big-budget music videos go out of fashion



Video star: MTV helped George Michael to US fame

By Paul McCann
Media Correspondent

Long gone are the days when it thousands of pounds were lavished on music videos shot in exotic locations. Cutting edge directors no longer use them to hone their skills in preparation for the big screen. And now MTV, the channel which made the music video king in the Eighties, has decided the art form is on the way out.

A new programming chief at MTV in America this week shook up the US industry when he ordered 20 programme pilots. His plan is to turn MTV from a music video channel into a lifestyle channel for the world's teenagers.

The pilot series represent the biggest investment the channel has ever made in programming and will see comedy, drama and variety shows replace a line up which, despite some comedy

and news, has remained largely wall to wall videos since it launched.

Some of the new programmes will try to breathe life into videos by having an "Artist's Cut" where a band member is featured on the screen sharing insights on the making of the video. A "Video-sectomy" show will have panelists analysing the day's most popular videos in an ironic and sarcastic manner.

But despite these efforts it now acknowledged that the music video's days as a money-maker, let alone as a supposed art form are over.

"Their ratings hit a plateau and have been in steady decline for the last three or four years in the US," says Steve King, a director of Zenith Media Worldwide, the media buying agency.

MTV has recently been forced to enlist rock stars and local teenage activists in places

such as Denver to stop cable operators taking the channel off of their cable networks because of falling ratings.

On top of competition from other channels MTV has suffered because the music industry no longer invests as much in their artists' flights of fantasy. "Music videos have got into a real cul-de-sac," says Steve Redmond, editor of music industry magazine *Fono*. "The number of records being

released is on the increase and the pressure is there to do a video for every one, so the money for them is getting spread more thinly."

The rise of the music video in America was important in allowing British stars such as George Michael and Duran Duran rise to the top there without having to tour endlessly to break the market. Instead as long as they looked good on film they could become a success.

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15 February 1998. Usual Newspaper Publishing rules apply. Editor's decision is final.

Prince's shock at 'mistrust'

THE youngest brother of the Sultan of Brunei, the world's richest man, was "shattered" after finding that two close friends and emissaries had abused his trust and were making huge profits out of him, the High Court was told yesterday.

But the "astonishment, shock and horror" expressed by Prince Jefri of Bolkiah was "just nonsense", said Christopher Carr QC, counsel for Bob and Rafi Manoukian.

They are suing the prince for £80m, alleging that he failed to honour deals. They say he reneged on a £5m deal to buy the Adelphi property in the Strand and a £25m verbal deal to renovate the first five storeys of his London home in Park Lane.

He is counter-suing for more than £100m, alleging that the Manoukian brothers, whose family has worked as middlemen for the Brunei royal family for almost two decades, systematically exploited their close friendship and made unreasonable and concealed profits out of him.

Yesterday Mr Carr told the court it was the prince's case that he had trusted "his great friend" Rafi Manoukian not to overcharge him but to act in his best interests.

It would be the prince's evidence that he became suspicious about him and his activities in June 1994. These suspicions were directed to repeat billing - submitting a bill and then sending another one for the same thing at a later date. This was "unfounded", said Mr Carr.

The case continues.

Woodland art: Snowdrops at Eastern Lodge, home of the Elm Farm Centre, SM5, in which Brian and Diane Gregory are restoring the gardens. Photograph: Brian Harris

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Time running out for diplomacy as

Saddam seeks to enlist Syria to his cause

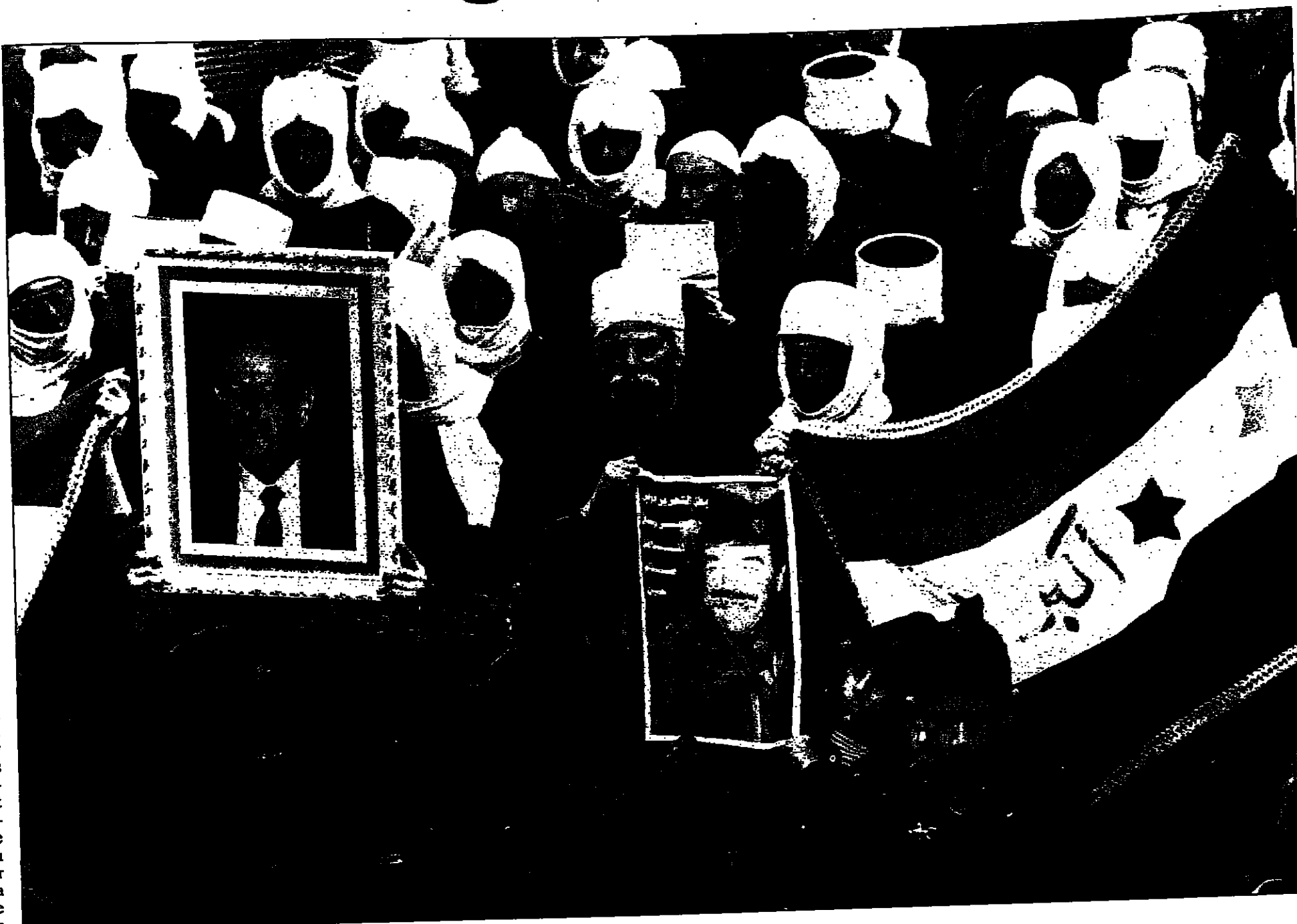
By Rupert Cornwell

AS BRITAIN and the United States ratcheted up the pressure further, Saddam Hussein moved to enlist Syria into a broadening Arab "anti-military strike" bloc, hostile to any use of force against Iraq in the crisis over United Nations access to suspected weapons plants.

Nothing better illustrates the difference between today and the Gulf War of seven years ago than yesterday's talks in Baghdad between the Syrian President, Hafez al-Assad, and Iraqi Foreign Minister, Saeed al-Sahaf - the first meeting at so high a level between the two former rivals in almost a decade.

In 1991 Syria and Egypt took part in Operation Desert Storm which drove President Saddam out of Kuwait. Today both (as well as Iraq's previous sympathiser Jordan) are opposed to the massive air assault on Iraqi targets which, if Western rhetoric is taken at face value, seems well nigh certain within the coming days or weeks. This time Saudi Arabia is not making its bases available and even the smaller Gulf states which may secretly relish the prospect of another bloody lesson for President Saddam, are careful not to say so publicly.

But the Anglo-American alliance was talking tougher than ever yesterday. As Foreign Secretary Robin Cook warned the Commons that President



Cross-border support: Syrian Druze Arabs in the Israeli occupied Golan Heights demonstrate their backing for Saddam Hussein by holding his portrait (right) and the Iraqi flag, and a picture of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in defiance of Israeli occupation. Photograph: AFP

Saddam's latest offers fell "well short" of what was required to end the crisis. America's UN ambassador ruled out "any deals or compromises" on the inspection issue.

With those words, Bill Richardson dismissed the implicit suggestion from the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, that some diplomatic fudging might be required. Baghdad had painted itself into a corner, Mr Annan told the BBC, "but

we should not insist on humiliating them". For the time being however, humiliation seems exactly what Washington has in mind. If President Saddam "does not comply with the will of the international community,

we must be prepared to act", President Bill Clinton reiterated last night.

To bolster the threat, the Administration claims it is successfully forging a war coalition of its own. At a stop in Qatar yesterday during his current tour of the region, the US Defense Secretary William Cohen declared that a "coalition is building" - a statement based on the agreement by the United Arab Emirates and Oman to

allow US tanker aircraft to use their bases in support of an attack on Iraq.

But the guts of that "coalition" remain almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon and "White Old Commonwealth". Australia and

Canada having now given their blessing for military action. Within the European Union, only Germany and Holland are in favour of air strikes to punish President Saddam. Russia, China and France, the three other members of the Security Council, are all opposed.

The comparative lack of international support for Washington and London is the main reason why, against the odds, a diplomatic solution may yet be found. Mr Cohen adamantly denied the US was in the grip of "war fever", while the French Foreign Minister, Hubert Vedrine, said that though the chances of a peaceful settlement were fading, France was "not discouraged" by developments.

For their part, the UN, Russia and the Arab countries vow to pursue every possible diplomatic avenue. Mr Annan says he is ready to go to Baghdad to broker a deal, if the outline of one emerges in the next few days.

"If we maintain fundamentalist positions all round, we will not find a solution," he told the BBC.

Even before the shooting war begins however, it is having military repercussions. Turkish troops were reportedly fighting Kurdish guerrillas in a part of Northern Iraq not controlled by Saddam Hussein - apparently to forestall any mass influx of Kurdish refugees if the US attacks in the south.

Cook seeks to head off MPs' revolt

By Colin Brown
Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is planning a full-scale debate next week to show a united front at the House of Commons and crush opposition to the threat of a renewed bombing campaign against Saddam Hussein's military might in Iraq.

Robin Cook gave a clear signal in the Commons that air strikes would be targeted at Saddam's Republican Guard in an attempt to destroy his military support and bring about the overthrow of the Iraqi leader.

The strongest call for action during a statement in the Commons came from John Major, the Prime Minister at the time of the Gulf War, who attacked Saddam as a "psychopath" and urged the allies to target the Republican Guard who had sustained the Iraqi leader in power.

"Saddam has kept himself in power through fear and force," the Foreign Secretary

to increase the pressure on Saddam to back down, and to snuff out opposition, in spite of signs of a coalition at Westminster between left-wing Labour MPs and hard right Tories, who want to destroy Saddam, but share the scepticism of General Sir Peter de la Billiere, who commanded the British forces in the Gulf War, about the military objectives of renewed air strikes.

"There is an unholy alliance between the left and the Tory right wing," said one prominent left-winger.

Ministerial sources said Mr Cook is keen to show that the vast majority of MPs on both sides of the House supported the action.

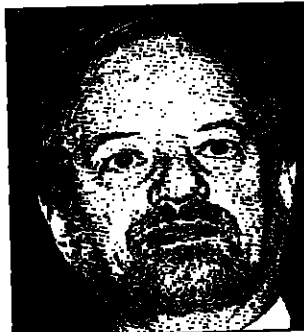
A member of the Campaign Group of left-wing Labour MPs estimated that only about 20 Labour MPs will vote against the Government, and they are not expecting any Tory MPs to rebel.

Mr Cook last week privately met leading left-wing dissidents, including Tony Benn, Dennis Skinner, and George Galloway, who accused Mr Cook of "outstorming Norman Schwarzkopf", the commander of the allied forces in the Gulf War, known as "Stormin' Norman".

The Tory leader, William Hague, has pledged his support to Tony Blair for action, if it is necessary, but Michael Howard, the shadow Foreign Secretary, warned that there was a danger of conflicting signals from the Government about the objectives of military action "ending in uncertainty".

Few MPs believed the opinion poll showing the public in favour of action. One Tory MP said: "I was on a phone-in show at the weekend and nearly everyone was against it."

There are also signs of a split between Britain and America over the strategy of returning to the United Nations for a fresh resolution to carry out the air raids. Mr Cook said the action was covered by existing UN resolutions, but he appeared to leave open the option of seeking a fresh mandate, backed by Japan, which the US is against.



Robin Cook: 'Outstorming Norman Schwarzkopf'

Operation Bolton alarms citizens of peaceful Lancashire town

Colin Brown
and Esther
Leach gauge
responses to
the Gulf War
codename

THE CITIZENS are proud of the Wanderers and Nat Loft-house, but the Lancashire mill town of Bolton would prefer not to go down in history as the British codename for a renewed blitz on Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

"Why not call it Operation Second Chance, because that's what it is, a second chance to deal with Saddam Hussein," said housewife Phyllis Hamer.

"I don't think the name of Bolton or any other town or city should be used in this way, it's just not appropriate. Bolton is not an aggressive town and I don't like the idea of it being known for a military operation, however necessary it may be."

Mrs Hamer was echoing the feelings of Bolton South East MP Brian Iddon who is raising the use of the name Operation Bolton with the Ministry of Defence. The MoD says it chose



Bolton: Its citizens would prefer not to go down in history as the codename for an attack

Photograph: Guzelian

the name at random using a computer.

"We have got pacifists who object to the name of a British town being linked to the name of a potential war. And we have a 20 per cent Muslim population in Bolton. I feel that to avoid any possible controversy, they should not have chosen a place-name," Mr Iddon told *The Independent*.

Desert Storm - the codename for the Gulf War to expel Iraq from Kuwait - would

have been all right. "We have links to HMS *Beaver*. It could have been called *Beaver*, Eagle or anything other than Bolton," said Mr Iddon. And he does not agree with his local paper, the *Bolton Evening News*, that the town should be proud of seeing its name used for the operation.

Others shared Mr Iddon's concern. Frank Whittle, who works for an emergency breakdown service, said the Government should be sensitive to

the different ethnic cultures in Bolton. He added: "Many Muslims live in Bolton and they may be upset that the name of their town is used for a military operation like this. Feelings do run high and it may cause some friction."

"It is very important to some people and I don't think the Government appreciates what something as simple as this can mean. We should think of something else, nothing to do with any town or city but

perhaps something military."

Some Muslims were offended. College student Asif Patel, 17, said: "Of course it's insensitive. There are many Muslims who live here in Bolton and the Government should realise that."

But Ahmed Patel, 46, a businessman, said although it was insensitive it was not important. He said: "I have talked to many people and we are agreed. We are British first and will support Britain in any conflict. But we

don't want any war especially against a Muslim country and hope the dispute will be settled without one."

"You may as well call it Operation Rice Pudding for the difference it makes. It's just not important," said Craig Anthony, a shop assistant. "It's not going to make any difference to Bolton's reputation, except give the town a higher profile maybe, especially if the military action is successful but otherwise it's just a name."

Norman and Evelyn Ward, strolling past the town's war memorial, said they were concerned about the link between military action and Bolton because the town's heritage and reputation was important.

"It's a town known for its mills, an industrial town, not one that goes to war or has an aggressive nature," said Mr Ward, 66. "I don't think any town or city should be used as a name for something like this."

Mrs Ward, 63, added: "I hope Bolton doesn't end up as a target. It's a bit like tempting fate, isn't it?"

Bishops express concern at escalation of war fever

By Kim Sengupta

Eight Church of England bishops have publicly expressed their fears that Britain and the United States may be hurtling towards an armed conflict with Iraq which could lead to large scale civilian casualties and could not be morally justified.

The views expressed in a letter to *The Independent* newspaper by the senior clerics is the first sign of the opposition and concern among those in the hierarchy of the church to what is seen as increasing war fever in London and Washington, and the belligerent attitude of the governments of the two countries.

A peace rally to be held at Westminster in central London tomorrow night is expected to draw a large crowd. It will be addressed by Members of Parliament, show

business personalities and members of a number of religious denominations. Labour MPs George Galloway and Tam Dalyell say that they have received hundreds of letters of support.

An opinion poll published yesterday showed that among all age groups support for British involvement in military action was 56 per cent, with 32 per cent against. Among those aged between 18 and 24, support was even higher, with 65 per cent in favour of military involvement and 22 per cent against.

However, those arguing against air strikes feel that the war lobby has so far won the debate almost by default, and the time has now come to present the case for peace.

The letter to this newspaper is signed by Rowan Williams, Bishop of Monmouth; Peter Price, Bishop of

Kingston; Barry Morgan, Bishop of Bangor; Wilfred Wood, Bishop of Croydon; John Austin, Bishop of Aston; Christopher Mayfield, Bishop of Manchester; Graham James, Bishop of Truro; Jack Nicholls, Bishop of Sheffield and Peter Selby, Bishop of Worcester.

It says: "As Anglican bishops we are concerned about the present direction of British and American policy on Iraq. We share the concern of the British and American governments that every effort be made to stop - or at least limit - the damage being done by Saddam Hussein's regime to his regime and the stability of the entire region. However, any action that will involve large-scale civilian casualties in Iraq leaves the Western nations in a weak moral position. What is more, military inter-

vention by Western nations is likely to reinforce the already deep military mistrust of the West."

The bishops state that they are not objecting "from a pacifist position" but from a common concern to urge government to search more actively for alternatives to violence, and to seek to work with international consensus rather than allowing any kind of "superpower" mentality to make the running.

According to the Church of England, the senior churchmen had thought long and hard about becoming involved in the growing controversy because they did not want to be seen to be interfering in the political arena. However, it was felt in the end that their views should be put to the public. The letter states: "We raise these points on the basis of Christian conviction that innocent cit-

izens have the right not to become the target of threats of violence."

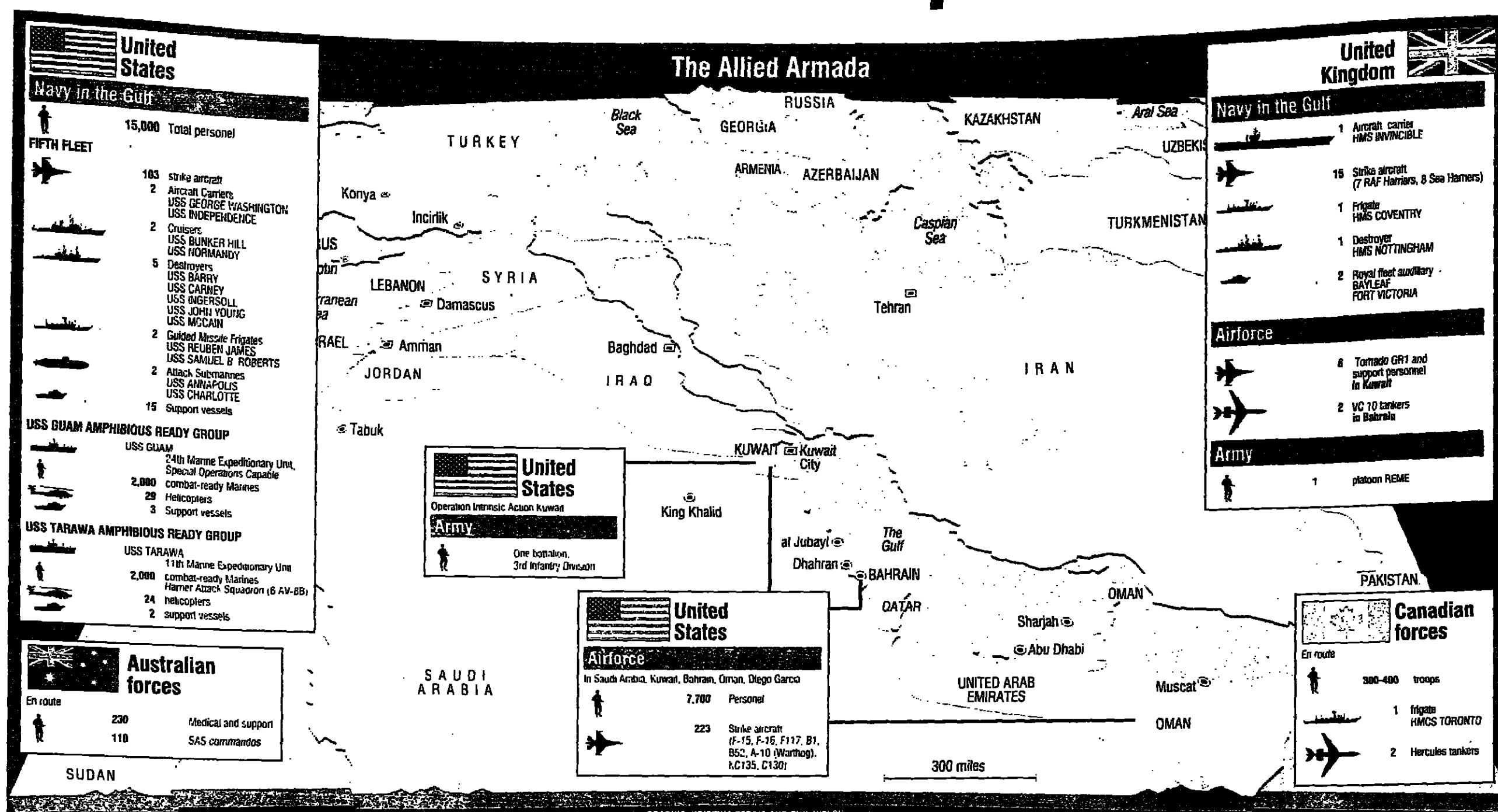
The bishops ask the Government to consider that military action not endorsed by the United Nations Security Council might weaken the credibility of the UN in the Arab world: not all options have been exhausted so as to justify the launching of war and since the exact locations of chemical and biological production centres are not known, there is no certainty of knowing that they have been eliminated.

The rally tomorrow night is due to be attended or receive the support of, among others, the writer Harold Pinter, historian Antonia Fraser, actress Vanessa Redgrave, producer Thea Holt, writer and director Alan Rickman, and former members of the diplomatic service.

Letter, page 20

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

a huge force takes shape in the Gulf



Warships and warplanes: the deadly assembly poised to attack

Nicholas von Herberstein reports on the hi-tech armada circling in the Gulf

COALITION forces are poised to strike at Saddam Hussein. Once again a powerful armada of military hardware is being assembled in the Gulf to re-enforce the diplomatic negotiations between Iraq and the United Nations.

It is a huge and deadly assembly. The United States Navy air wings alone are capable of delivering just under ten million pounds of bombs and missiles. The fleet itself has 600 vertical-launch system cells available, all of which can fire Tomahawk

Cruise missiles. Yet the forces that are assembled are only a fraction of the total that were involved during the 1990-1991 Gulf War.

In 1991, the coalition had 1,200 strike aircraft, 90 warships, six aircraft carriers, approximately 500,000 land forces and 2,500 tanks. This time, it is a much smaller force - about a third of the aircraft and ships, and a far smaller land component. On the one hand there are virtually no ground forces assembled, because this time the intention is to deliver an air attack, not a land invasion; on the other, Saudi Arabia has, to date, not given its support to the US, and no operations will be conducted from Saudi soil.

British forces are of enormous political significance, yet militarily they are but a small component of the much larger group. Britain has at present the aircraft carrier HMS *Invincible*, with eight Sea Harriers and

seven RAF Harriers, who are supported by the frigate HMS *Coventry*, the destroyer HMS *Nottingham*, and the supply ships *RFA Bayleaf* and *Fort Victoria*. Further British personnel are in Kuwait, with eight Tomado GR1 and their support crews. Two VC-10 tankers and a company of Royal Engineers complete the British force.

America has the largest military contingent by far in the Gulf, with 15,000 navy and 7,100 airforce personnel. The combined forces present a very powerful and capable force with two carrier groups, part of the US 5th Fleet.

The aircraft carrier USS *George Washington* and the USS *Independence* boast 103 strike aircraft comprised of F-14s, F18s and EA-6B aircraft. According to a US Navy statement, a carrier airwing typically includes 4,600,000 pounds of air-launched missiles, laser-guided bombs, general purpose bombs and other ammunition.

Added to the carrier groups, there are two cruisers and four destroyers that are Tomahawk-capable. Two guided missile frigates and attack submarines complete the immediate offensive package available to the US Navy.

En route to the Gulf are an additional 4,000 Special Operations Marines from the 11th and 24th Marine Expeditionary Units who are reinforced by a complement of AV-8B harriers, Super Cobra Attack helicopters and other support helicopters. The US Navy also has an elite US Navy Seal team and other military diving units in the Gulf.

The US Airforce has approximately 250 aircraft in units stationed around the region which are comprised of F117 Stealth planes, B-52 and B1 bombers, as well as an undisclosed complement of F-15 and F16 strike planes.

Washington has had problems bringing political support to bear. But the US and

Britain do not stand alone, and other allies have offered their support. The Australian prime minister, John Howard, announced yesterday that he would send 250 personnel, including 110 Special Air Service commandos, for Search and Rescue operations to support the US. "If it does become necessary for a United States-led coalition to use force, then Australia has decided it will make a contribution to that effort," he said. And Jean Chretien, the Canadian prime minister, said that Canada was sending a frigate, two Hercules transport aircraft and 300 to 400 troops to the Gulf.

Several Gulf states, with Saudi Arabia being the notable exception, have given political support to the coalition forces as well as providing logistical support by making air-bases and infrastructure available.

The Americans have pre-positioned stores of supplies and munitions in the Gulf state of Oman. Muscat has told William Co-

hen, the US Secretary of Defense, that the US would be welcome to station 23 support aircraft on its territories. Five of those planes are KC-10 refuelling tankers. Six B-52 bombers will be based on the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and the refuelling facility will help them carry out long-range operations.

The lack of ground forces underlines that this will be an operation with limited objectives: we are not about to see a rerun of 1991. But to reassure its allies, the US has some ground troops in the region. Kuwait has an additional US military unit: a battalion task force of the 3rd Brigade, a 3rd Infantry division is currently on Operation Intrinsic Action with air defence, as well as its usual infantry, mechanised infantry and reconnaissance capabilities. The 3rd Infantry Division earned its fame in the Gulf War when it spear-headed the US 7th Corps attack against the Iraqi Republican Guard.

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Clinton must wait as Monica decides

By John Carlin in Washington

IT HAS to be a burden to be 24 years old and realise that the fate of the leader of the most powerful nation on earth could depend on your word, on a choice at once simple and harrowing between responding to a straight question with a yes or a no.

Monica Lewinsky's burden is made heavier by the knowledge that if she refuses to make the choice, if she declines to answer at all, her own fate is in the balance. While President Bill Clinton would remain at the White House, she could be in jail.

Ms Lewinsky, the former White House trainee caught in the eye of the biggest political storm since Watergate, has been summoned to appear before the grand jury in Washington tomorrow to answer questions about her relationship with the president.

While she has indicated that she would refuse to answer questions before the grand jury, invoking her Fifth Amendment right to protect herself against self-incrimination, she would still not be off the hook. For if she takes the Fifth, Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating the president's alleged misdemeanours, would have the legal authority to compel her to testify under limited immunity. In such an event the statements she made to the grand jury could not be used against her in a court of law, but she would remain open to criminal charges based on any other evidence Mr Starr might obtain.

Such evidence might include testimony from Ashley Raines, a close friend of hers from the White House who, according to Newsweek, confirmed earlier reports before the grand jury last week that the president had

left messages on Ms Lewinsky's answering machine.

Should Ms Lewinsky turn down limited immunity, should she still persist in her refusal to co-operate with Mr Starr, he would then be in a position to charge her with contempt of court. The consequence of that,

in all probability, would be jail.

"She is not going to jail," her lawyer, William Ginsburg, declared on Monday. "Nobody's going to abuse her. I'm not going to let that happen."

To that end Mr Ginsburg was expected to file an urgent motion in court yesterday aimed at

squashing the subpoena requiring his client to appear before the grand jury, a fact-finding body invested in this matter with the authority to establish the legal plausibility of Mr Starr's case against the president.

Ms Lewinsky could have got away scot-free had she

agreed to co-operate fully with Mr Starr in exchange for an offer of total immunity from perjury charges arising from what, according to all indications, was the false affidavit she gave lawyers prosecuting Paula Jones' sexual harassment suit against the president. In the af-

fidavit she denied having sex with the president. Logically, that must have been a lie for otherwise it would be a mystery why Mr Ginsburg should have spent the last three weeks engaged in exhaustive negotiations with Mr Starr over an immunity deal, why Mr Gins-

Personal politics: President Clinton working in the Oval Office yesterday
Photograph: AFP

burg should even be contemplating the notion that Ms Lewinsky could end up in jail. According to the plethora of leaks, Ms Lewinsky was prepared to acknowledge under oath that she did indeed have a sexual relationship with the president, in direct contradiction of his vehement public denials and his legal denial when he himself testified under oath before Paula Jones' lawyers.

Such an admission alone from Ms Lewinsky would expose Mr Clinton to a possible perjury charge. But Mr Starr was greedy. He made it clear to Mr Ginsburg that he would only grant his client full immunity if she testified that the president, in collaboration with his close friend and Washington power-lawyer Vernon Jordan, had gone out of their way to persuade her to lie to Ms Jones' lawyers. Armed with that testimony from Ms Lewinsky, Mr Starr would be in a position to bring cases of subornation of perjury or obstruction of justice against the president and his friend. Whereupon the possibility of impeachment hearings on Capitol Hill would become very real.

In the event that Ms Lewinsky agrees to testify under limited immunity that she did have sexual relations with the president, the White House would have little option but to wage a campaign against her credibility.



China averts rights row with US and expels dissident

By Teresa Poole in Peking

China has deflected a potential human-rights flare-up with Washington by expelling a US-based dissident who sneaked back into the country under a false name. The events yesterday meant Peking had opted to dispose of the problem as quickly as possible rather than make an example of the man, Wang Bingzhang, a

pro-democracy campaigner, was arrested in Anhui province on Friday after entering China last month. On Monday he was put on an plane in Shanghai for Los Angeles. "China is like a boil. On the outside the skin is smooth but on the inside it is full of pus," he told Reuters from the US. Three mainland dissidents who were arrested after meeting Mr Wang have also been released.

China's leaders probably decided they had more to lose by taking a hard line against Mr Wang, who has lived in the US for 15 years but does not have citizenship. His case has overshadowed the arrival this week of three US religious leaders on an unprecedented fact-finding mission offered by President Jiang Zemin during his Washington summit in October. Peking is trying to improve its image before next

month's UN Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, when European countries and the US decide whether to renew the annual attempt to condemn China. In January, Peking invited the UN's top rights official, Mary Robinson, to visit, but no date has been fixed. In Los Angeles, Mr Wang, who had not set foot in China since 1978, said: "How the Communist Party handled my case can serve as a reference

for other pro-democracy activists who want to return to China. Their swift decision could be a sign that the Communist Party is adopting new ways and becoming more open." But he was scathing in his assessment of political stability on the mainland. "People lack morals. Cheating and lies are everywhere. The Communist Party, government, military, police, prosecutors and judges are all corrupt and things

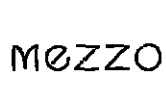
are only getting worse. Something big will happen in China in the next few years. If we don't come back now to make preparations for the founding of a new state, the democratic movement will lose another opportunity." Mr Wang confirmed he entered China with the idea of founding an opposition group; he wanted to attract government cadres, entrepreneurs and workers.

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Le Pen losing grip on control of the far right

The long struggle for succession in the NF has begun. John Lichfield in Paris reports

IS THE Jean-Marie Le Pen era of the French far right drawing gently to a close? The President of the National Front – le chef or la bête (beast) as he likes to be called

– has been seriously weakened inside his own party in recent days. Firstly, he appears to have given up a long struggle to prevent the emergence of his *de facto* number two, Bruno Mégret, as his all-but-anointed heir-apparent.

Secondly, one of the other senior figures in the party – its only sitting MP – has delivered a stinging snub to Mr Le Pen before a cheering FN audience. Jean-Marie Le Chevallier, deputy for Toulon, was disqualified by the French Constitutional Council last week for financial irregulari-

ties in his campaign last May. He then announced, to an FN youth conference, that his wife, Cendrille, also a rising power in the party, would run to succeed him.

Worse, he let it be known that he had first offered the chance to re-win the seat in a by-election this spring to Mr Le Pen himself. He revealed that the President of the NF, notoriously reluctant to put himself directly into the electoral firing-line, had turned the offer down. The two developments, taken together, have been interpreted both inside the NF and outside as the be-

ginning of the long anticipated struggle for succession: Mr Le Pen is 70 in June.

Mr Mégret presents himself as the potentially respectable face of the far right, who could forge alliances – maybe even governments – with the traditional centre-right parties. But he is hated by many in the party and accused by some as being more ideologically extreme, in private, than Mr Le Pen. Mr Le Chevallier, a former member of the centre-right UDF, may fancy his chances of emerging as a compromise candidate to lead the French ultra right into

the new millennium. No overt move against Mr Le Pen is likely before the next Presidential election in 2002.

But political commentators in France have noted a sharp change in Mr Le Pen's public utterances on Mr Mégret in recent weeks. Where previously he had denigrated, even insulted, his number two in public, Mr Le Pen told a radio interviewer recently that he could envisage him as his successor. He described him as a "very remarkable man".

The legal and electoral events in Toulon are a case of history repeating itself. Mr Mé-

gret's wife, Catherine, won a pivotal election for the mayoralty of Vitrolles, near Marseilles, last year after a previous election, which her husband lost, was declared void.

The difference was that Mr Le Pen picked Mrs Mégret to run in Vitrolles personally. Mr Le Chevallier picked his wife without waiting for Mr Le Pen's approval.

Officially the decision has to be ratified by the party, but the Le Chevalliers have such a powerful personal power base in Toulon that it appears Mr Le Pen has been presented with a *fait accompli*.

Minister at centre of French language row is brought to book

DOES THE French education minister know her French grammar? Apparently not.

French primary school pupils spend hours learning the complexities of grammar and spelling and, in particular, how c's and s's should be added to adjectives and participles which agree with female or plural nouns and pronouns.

Ségolène Royal, minister in charge of primary school education, made two glaring blunders in seven lines – missing out an "e" and then an "s" – in an official letter reproduced triumphantly in *Le Figaro* yesterday.

The errors were all the more embarrassing because the minister is in the midst of a political-linguistic argument with the august guardian of the purity of the French language, the Académie Française. She is one

of several women in the Jospin government who insist on calling herself *la ministre*. *Ministre* is a masculine word and should properly always be *le ministre*, whatever the gender of the minister concerned.

Several members of the Académie Française wrote to President Jacques Chirac last month asking him to stamp out the iniquitous usage of *la ministre*. Ms Royal responded that the academicians were, to paraphrase her French, a bung of sexist, linguistic stick-in-the-muds.

Imagine, then, the wicked delight with which Maurice Druon, a member of the academy, novelist and former Gaullist minister for culture, received a copy of a letter written by Ms Royal last month to a historian in Nancy. "Two huge errors in seven lines ... what a sad example of the decline of our schools", Mr Druon wrote triumphantly in a commentary alongside a facsimile of the offending missive in *Le Figaro*.

He said he accepted that the letter had probably been typed by a secretary but should not the education minister check her letters for spelling mistakes? Horror upon horrors, Ms Royal's letter to the historian was an admission that she had mixed up two events in French religious history which are almost 1,000 years apart. — John Lichfield



Ségolène Royal: Press seized on her grammatical gaffes



Share-outs: Gypsies in the Bulgarian village of Kamener, 200 miles east of Sofia, waving bread that the United States Agency for International Development has given them. Supplies to the area are intended to last five months. Photograph: Petar Petrow/Reuters

Four shot dead at German borders

Four people were killed yesterday in unrelated incidents on Germany's borders with Poland and Switzerland. In the town of Konstanz on the Swiss border, an Italian gunman shot his way through the crossing, killing one German and one Swiss agent before shooting himself. German authorities said the gunman, who was seriously injured, was apparently a weapons smuggler.

At Goeritz on the Poland-German crossing, a man from Kazakhstan grabbed an official's gun and began shooting wildly as German customs agents were searching a bus en route from Alma Ata. Two German agents were killed. Police managed to arrest him. — AP, Konstanz

Freetown fighting

Panic broke out in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown yesterday as fighting between the local army and West African peace-keepers drew closer to the city centre.

Residents said ground fighting had reached the western districts of the city. The commander of the Ecomog peace-keeping force confirmed an offensive by his troops to evict the military junta which toppled the elected government last May. — Reuters, Freetown

Hostage freed

The release of a kidnapped businessman reignited debate over an Italian law blocking the payment of multi-million dollar ransoms. Sardinian kidnappers freed Giuseppe Soffiantini on Monday night after 237 days during which they cut off part of both his ears and demanded 10 billion lire (£3.4m). Despite a law which discourages kidnappings by freezing the assets of a victim's family, Mr Soffiantini's captors pocketed five billion lire. — Reuters, Rome

Yeltsin preaches anti-war line to sympathetic Italy

By Phil Reeves in Moscow

HE WAS doddery on his feet and sometimes befuddled, which is par for the course when Boris Yeltsin ventures abroad these days. Yet the Russian president firmly held his political ground in Rome yesterday with a warning that bombing Iraq could produce a "big conflagration".

During a day marred by minor slips and fleeting moments of confusion, Mr Yeltsin made clear he is unrepentant about his operatic predictions last week that the crisis could precipitate a third world war. A consummate headline-grabber, his overall aim is to use the Iraq crisis to restore some of Russia's diplomatic clout globally, and outshine other opponents of military action, notably France and China.

But his aides were yesterday pursuing a more short term goal – piloting the 67-year-old president through his first foreign

outing since his last bout of illness over Christmas. They painfully recall his last disastrous trip to Sweden in December, when he made impromptu offers of nuclear disarmament, chastised officials in front of the Swedish king and appeared, at one point, to believe he was in Norway.

No sooner had he set foot in Italy on Monday than he managed another gaffe by declaring that Russia had persuaded the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, to go to Baghdad. Yesterday he sought to extract himself from the muddle, claiming that Mr Annan had second thoughts after coming under political pressure.

Overall, however, Mr Yeltsin has got his main message across in Italy. He foresaw a "poshar", or fire, he warned, at a joint press conference with the Italian Prime Minister, Romano Prodi. "That is what is worrying both of us."

Yesterday evening Mr

Yeltsin headed for a photo-opportunity which promised to make his point even more resoundingly – an audience (his second) with Pope John Paul II, who concurs with his views on Iraq. Mr Yeltsin will have been acutely aware of the impact of sharing a camera shot with the 77-year-old pontiff, and showing the world that they have more in common than fame, poor health, and experience of life under Soviet Communism.

However, the meeting is unlikely to have been entirely amicable. Relations between the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches – which have been locked in a feud that dates back to the Great Schism of 1054 – have worsened since the end of the Soviet Union.

In particular, the Vatican is fuming over Russia's legislation on freedom of conscience, which Mr Yeltsin signed into law last year, ignoring a personal written plea by the Pope. The

law recognises Russia's traditional religions – Orthodoxy, Judaism, Buddhism and Islam – but imposes potentially restrictive conditions on newcomers.

Its critics say that in Russia it is not the letter of the law that matters but the message it conveys to officialdom. So, while Catholics have so far not felt any direct impact, it is no coincidence that their priests are now experiencing bureaucratic difficulties getting Russian visas.

Despite this, the opening of a dialogue with Orthodoxy is one of the few remaining ambitions of John Paul's papacy. It is, however, one he is unlikely to fulfil. His hopes were dealt a painful blow in 1996 when the Russian Patriarch, Alexei II, cancelled a planned meeting after pressure from hardcore conservative clerics. The latter resent the Polish pontiff for his catalytic role in the evolution of Solidarity and the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

Shevardnadze blames attack on oil politics

By Phil Reeves

THE RUTHLESS and hugely lucrative politics of Caspian oil may lie beneath the latest attempt on his life, the shaken but unharmed Georgian president, Eduard Shevardnadze, claimed yesterday.

Speaking a day after gunmen blasted his armoured limousine with machine-guns and grenades, he indicated that he suspects "international terrorists" backed by reactionary former Soviet elements who resent his 5 million-strong republic's independence. "They cannot forgive Afghanistan, the Berlin Wall, European liberation, oil pipelines and the Eurasian transport corridor." Georgia is almost certain to be chosen as the route for a



Survivor: Eduard Shevardnadze (left) after the attempt on his life in 1995, and yesterday when he escaped unhurt



from neighbouring Azerbaijan to Turkey, and to its own port of Poti on the Black Sea. Jostling for the route – which promises hefty returns from tariffs – has been under way for months, particularly from the Russians who want it to run over their territory. "Very powerful

forces are interested in a different solution of the question linked to the transportation of oil through Georgia," said the 70-year-old president.

The attack, which left three people dead, served as a reminder of the volatility of the country, which erupted into

civil war during the break-up of the Soviet Union but has been relatively peaceful since the last attempt on Mr Shevardnadze's life in August 1995.

Despite cries of indignation from Boris Yeltsin and his foreign minister, Yevgeny Primakov, Monday's attack will sour relations with Moscow. These are already strained by ill feeling over Russia's role in the breakaway region of Abkhazia and the presence of Russian military bases on Georgian soil.

Tbilisi also blames elements in Moscow for sheltering Igor Giorgadze, Mr Shevardnadze's former security chief, whom Georgia accuses of masterminding the previous attempt on the president's life. Georgia's parliament has demanded investigation into the attack be held within Russia's bases.

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Pictures that show how Edward loved



Edward's younger brothers Bertie and George

PRINCE EDWARD'S PRIVATE SOUVENIR 1912-14



Mary Bertie and Edward, royal teenagers larking about like children. The albums reveal members of George V's family in more informal mood than has ever been seen before



Stalking at Balmoral: Edward and Bertie with one of three stags taken on a day when their younger brother George (below, with Edward and Harry) was 'blooded'



Harry, later Duke of Gloucester, the first of the Royal Family to go to school



George V, Lady Hertford, Queen Mary and Edward's brother George, the future Duke of Kent



Self. George (blooded) Harry

Love affair which ended in a sad exile

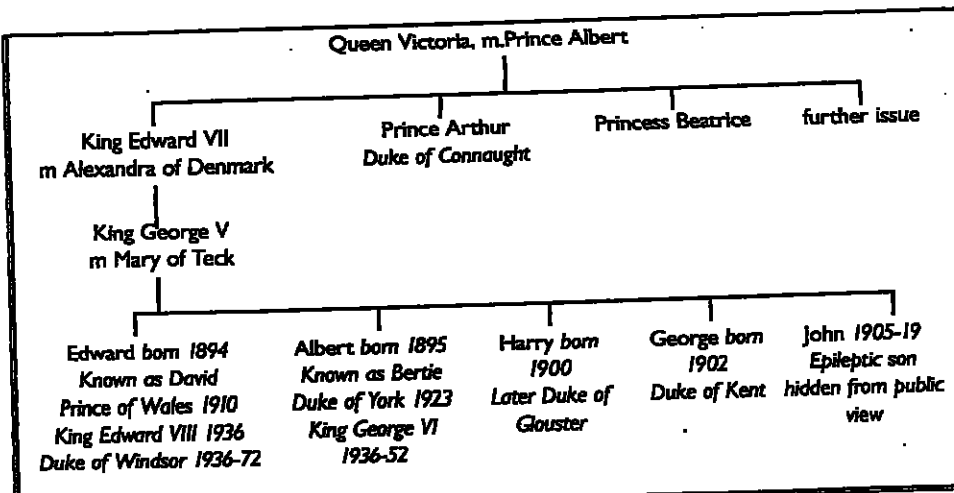
Paul Valley looks at a remarkable family record

IT WAS the greatest love story of the century. In 1936 the most eligible bachelor in the world, King Edward VIII, after less than a year as British monarch, abdicated before he could be crowned. He had fallen in love with an unknown American divorcee who was not generally considered beautiful. Yet the king gave up his throne and an empire to marry her.

But the story went sour. After the Abdication, Edward moved to France, where he married his beloved, Wallis Simpson, and although the new king, George VI, made Edward the Duke of Windsor he refused to extend to the new duchess the rank of "Her Royal Highness" - even as four decades later that title was to be removed from Diana, Princess of Wales on her divorce from the present Hereditary Prince of Wales. For more than 30 years the Windsors lived a sad exile.

Small wonder that on the Duke's death in 1972 the Duchess gave away her husband's photograph album containing the most intimate pictures yet seen of the family which had spurned her, including as it did so many photographs of the new monarch, George VI - the father of our present Queen - who appears frequently in the album captioned, in the Duke's own hand, under the family name "Bertie".

After more than a decade in exile the former monarch wrote a unique set of memoirs, which were serialised in *Life* magazine



and then published in a book, *A King's Story*. It contained a few photographs from the album - but none was the more intimate shots which will appear over the next five days in *The Independent*.

Today's selection, which were taken when the future king was around the age of 18, reveal the first signs in the thawing of the glacial royal reticence and aloofness which was the hallmark of the Victorian era. Evidence of the old rigidity was all around the young Edward. The photographs are peopled with stiff aunts encased in gowns of starch and whalebone, including Edward's great aunt, Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria and the curse of historians since she took her mother's diaries, copied out the parts she considered edifying and burned the rest. Even in supposedly informal moments men like Lord Kitchen, pictured the year before he took up the post of Secretary of State for War, appear with spines of ramrod iron. And men like Lord Farquhar (who, whisper it quietly, later absconded with a large amount of other people's money) give no

trace of impropriety in their bearing or countenance.

It was a world in which the women confined themselves to the lawn or the gravelled drive while the men, ill-equipped in tweed jackets with collars turned up, climbed to the tops of snow-blown mountains rode to hounds or set out in stag-hunting parties - Edward's younger brother George (the father of the present Duke of Kent) is pictured, his forehead smeared, after being "blooded" on one such outing. The setting was the family's massive Scottish estate which, in the imperial nomenclature of the age, was recorded as "Balmoral, NB"; the abbreviation stood for North Britain in an era when Scottish nationalism would have provoked incomprehension.

It was also a world which left its mark on young Edward. His father George V was the incarnation of the old world of order and stability, obsessed with tradition, propriety, decorum and



Mary at her window.



Modern and ancient: Two portraits by the future King Edward VIII of his sister Mary, later Countess of Harewood, and mother of the opera impresario and author Lord Harewood

the family who would disown him



John 11

R



Royal triptych: Edward's portraits of his brothers Harry, Bertie and George; and Edward (below) taking a picture (left) of the youngest of the family, John, who suffered epilepsy and was never seen in public



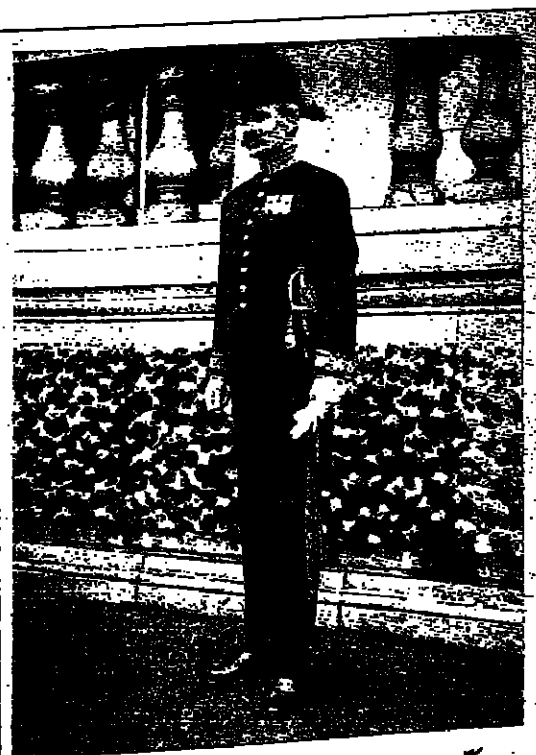
Self photographing John.

Rosalie



Good Friday, April 10th

Easter at Windsor, 1914



Buckingham Palace, Oct. 15th 1912

HPH: Edward's tutor Henry Peter Hansell

The poignant record of a vanished age

When *The Independent* asked me to give my opinion on two photograph albums which had come into their temporary possession, allegedly from the collection of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, I was frankly sceptical as to the degree of interest they would represent.

During the 1980s, when I worked in Paris for the Duchess's lawyer, Maître Suzanne Blum, I had seen many photographs dealing with various aspects of their lives, selections from which I used in my books about them; and many pictures of them from other sources had been published since. Could the material I was about to see shed new light and justify publication in a national newspaper?

When I saw the albums, however, such doubts disappeared at once. There could be no doubt of their authenticity, or that they were among the most deeply personal records kept by the Duke. The first album portrayed his life with his family and friends and as an Oxford student when he was 19 during the year leading up to the First World War. The pictures were of superb quality, many of them extraordinarily intimate, and together they poignantly evoked a vanished age.

The second album, which had the words "THE FORT" embossed on the cover, was a record of his great labour of love during the early 1930s, when he restored Fort Belvedere, a fantastic folly near Windsor which had been granted to him by his father the King as a grace-and-favour residence, and created a garden there. It was there that his romance with the woman he loved, Wallis Simpson, had blossomed, and the second half of the album was full of amazing

These albums are unique, says the historian Michael Bloch

photographs of them together there: these started in 1932 or 1933, when Mrs Simpson first visited the Fort with her husband Ernest, and ended just before the Abdication with his last picture taken by King Edward VIII, depicting Wallis and her Aunt Bessie on the swimming pool terrace.

It was fascinating to contrast the two different worlds represented by the albums, 20 years apart but separated by the huge psychological gulf of the First World War. The first showed a world of order, regularity, formality and self-confidence. The second was a record of a more informal and unregulated world in which a generation which had been through a nightmare sought to enjoy life.

Shortly after the Duke of Windsor's death in 1972, the Duchess is said to have given these two albums to a valued personal friend as a keepsake of her late husband. It may seem extremely odd that the Duchess should have given away in this manner what were probably the most intimate and valuable of the many dozens of albums in her and the Duke's collection, but it has to be said that there are other examples during her old age of her making impulsive gestures of this sort.

Michael Bloch is the editor of *Wallis and Edward - Letters 1931-37* and the author of *The Secret File of the Duke of Windsor*.



Edward's aunt Princess Beatrice (left above) with George V and Queen Mary at Mar Lodge, near Balmoral. Edward's grandmother Queen Alexandra (right) with Princess Mary



Grannie. Mary



Mar. Ed. Farquhar. Sir C. Matthews



Queen Mary (above) with the military potentate Lord Kitchener and (left) at Mar Lodge with Lord Farquhar, later involved in an honours scandal with David Lloyd-George

Unthinkable in the USSR. Unstageable today?

Back in the USSR, it was hard to know which was worse: to be on the receiving end of Stalin's criticisms or of his phone calls. Paul Taylor celebrates the censored career of Mikhail Bulgakov.

Letter to Brezhnev was the name of a cheery British film of the Eighties that brought a pair of Liverpool chicken-gutters into romantic collision with a couple of Russian sailors. A *Phone Call from Stalin* – a rather more daunting proposition – would be a good title for any biopic about the brilliant playwright and novelist Mikhail Bulgakov (1891-1940). Such a movie would bring into collision a genius and the fickle, ruthless power of Soviet despotism.

In 1930 – in an act that was more a self-serving, artfully misleading propaganda coup than a gesture of kindness – Stalin picked up the receiver and made direct contact with Bulgakov. This was in reply to an impassioned letter in which the playwright outlined his frustration at the systematic way his efforts to be published or staged had been thwarted over the years. He presented himself as a crucified contradiction in terms: a man compelled towards satire in a state where the very idea of satire had been ruled out. "Am I thinkable in the USSR?" he asked, before concluding that the only solution would be expulsion for both him and his wife.

Bulgakov was, it can't be denied, imaginatively drawn towards his persecutor. As Nicholas Wright has eloquently put it, his insight into arbitrary power "amounted almost to rapport, like the relationship between the tyrant and the truth-teller you find in folk tales". For characteristically perverse reasons, Stalin had been a stout supporter of Bulgakov's early successful play *The White Guard*, a work set against the chaos of the Civil War and Communist revolution.

The censors balked at what they regarded as the too sympathetic portrayal of a White counter-revolutionary family. Stalin, however, took the line that the play showed an intelligent and powerful enemy. "That is good. We must show the enemy as he is." Then, with a philistine deafness to the tone of this much-hacked-about piece, he declared that it constituted "a demonstration of the all-conquering power of Bolshevism". Which is a bit like saying that *Hamlet* is a demonstration of the all-conquering power of Norway.

But Stalin was the reverse of a fan of Bulgakov's stage masterpiece *Flight*, banned in 1928 as an "anti-Soviet phenomenon" and tomorrow receiving its belated British premiere in the Olivier, directed by Howard Davies. People in this country are familiar with Bulgakov mostly through *The Master and Margarita*, the posthumously-published proto-magical-realist novel that sends an elegant



Alan Howard (above) as the mad, melancholic General Khludov in 'Flight'; and the Moscow Art Theatre's 1926 'White Guard' Ivan Kyned/SCR Photo Library

Devil on a visit to 1930s Moscow and becomes a powerful meditation on the survival power of manuscripts in a regime of terror.

Theatre-goers too have had the chance to see two Bulgakov plays courtesy of the RSC: *The White Guard* (in a late-1970s production starring Juliet Stevenson and Patrick Stewart) and *Molire* (starring Antony Sher), in which Bulgakov's position as a writer under Stalin is mirrored in the French dramatist's relations with the Sun King, Louis XIV, and his fall from favour through the machinations of a religious cabal out to wreak revenge for his freethinking, anti-clerical comedy *Tartuffe*. More recently, the National staged an adaptation of Bulgakov's *Black Snow*, a late, very funny roman à clef that charts his love-hate relationship with the Moscow Art Theatre, where he worked for a decade as a result of that phone call from Stalin and where his plays were subjected to gross mistreatment – months, sometimes years of rehearsal, followed by abortion or, at best, mangling at birth, then infanticide.

The laugh in *Black Snow*, though, is very much on the MAT's boss Stanislavsky. In one hilarious sequence, the groaning, hypochondriacal despot is seen rehearsing to the rigid dictates of his famous Method, forcing some poor actor to cycle round and round



in a manner indicative of his love for an adjacent woman. "Empty," declares the dissatisfied maestro. "You were riding empty, instead of being filled with your beloved." Yet, if Bulgakov is no unknown over here, there's still a thrill of uncertainty at the National about whether audiences will be

ready for *Flight*. Subtitled "A Play in Eight Dreams", it's a phantasmagoria that keeps a tragicomic track of the White army and ill-assorted refugees as they blunder around in ignominious retreat from the Reds, flee into exile in Constantinople and Paris; and then – in a bitter-sweet coda – feel the nos-

tales magnet of Mother Russia pulling them into a possibly suicidal return. It requires a huge cast and a huge stage, and so leaves the National with a huge number of seats to fill.

"I said to Howard Davies, 'This is a combination of Albert Speer and Steven Spielberg,'" recalls the play's adapter, the Ulster-born dramatist Ron (Pat in the Skull) Hutchinson, and he should know because he is currently on a two-year contract with Spielberg's Dreamworks. The cinematic quality of this "Big Dissolute Symphony" – its heady profusion with resources, its use of fades and sound dissolves from one "dream" to the next – mark it out, for Hutchinson, as the work of a man who had been "exposed to that first real wave of narrative-driven movies".

It's also the work of a man who, recalling life in his native Kiev in the turbulent days of revolution and civil war, could comment dryly: "The inhabitants of Kiev reckon that there were 18 changes of power. Some stay-at-home memoirists counted up to 12 of them; I can tell you that there were precisely 14; and, what's more, I personally lived through 12 of them." What Hutchinson, in a marvellous phrase, calls "the suddenness and insouciance" of Bulgakov's dramaturgy stems from this experience of being on the wrong, cocked-up end of history.

Flight plunges you into a world gone bananas, where, as Hutchinson says, "all these characters are walking around with one of those cartoon anvils – 20 lbs – over their heads and, as soon as they say anything, Bang! something lands on them." It's a stunned universe where "nobody knows what happened three afternoons ago", where a paranoid deputy trade minister can deny all knowledge of his wife, who consequently wanders the earth saddled with the unjust reputation of being a Bolshevik spy; and where craven generals hang anything that moves and then are haunted by hanged men.

Hutchinson loved the technical and moral daring of the piece – the way it conveys "the casual way in which life is disposed right, left and centre", without coarsening into heartlessness. "It takes the audience on a literal journey, but also on a box-of-tricks journey," Bulgakov says. "What about a cockroach race? All right, damn it, we'll do it."

He means a sequence in the Constantinople "dream" where the Russian émigrés make money and create a diversion for themselves by organising cockroach races and taking bets from the locals: "Please place your bets. The favourite pastime of the court of the late Tsar and Tsarina, never before seen outside the walls of the imperial residences". When I ask how they intend to stage this episode, Hutchinson recalls once having seen a play script in which "a cockroach had, on command, to run up a character's arm, round his neck and down his other arm. I'd have paid £25 to see that any night of the week."

Stalin condemned *Flight* as an attempt to stimulate pity "for certain sections amongst the most contemptible anti-Soviet émigrés" and people within the Moscow Art Theatre would have been happy if Bulgakov's refugees had wanted to return not for deep sentimental reasons – the sight of the Nevsky, the exhilarating experience of feeling cold again – but because they had seen the error of their ways and now longed to live in an improved and morally improving society. The play was not performed in the USSR until 1957, well after its author's death.

But the Soviet dictator was to dog Bulgakov to the bitter end. In his final year, the harassed, censored dramatist was presented with the dreadful dilemma of being asked to write a play to mark Stalin's 60th birthday. How could he oblige and keep his integrity? By composing a play that dealt with Stalin's leadership qualities early on in his career? At all events, the result, *Batum*, did not meet with the dictator's approval and the nervous strain effectively destroyed Bulgakov's health. The whirling of time has happily brought its revenges. The statues of Stalin have been pulled down, while on the page and on the stage Bulgakov lives on. *Flight* opens tomorrow at the RNT's Olivier Theatre. Booking: 0171-928 2252

A true Shakespearian fight for survival

For want of a grant totalling just 0.02 per cent of the cost of the Millennium Dome, the Greenwich Theatre, South-East London's only rep company, faces closure. David Benedict watches what may well be its last production.

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Final curtain call? Romeo & Juliet in Greenwich

You can tell a great deal about a Shakespeare production by its fight scenes. All too often the fight director takes over, inserts a few bits of athletic swordplay, and then the director moves back in charge and the acting starts up again. Not here. Malcolm Ransom's fight between Mercutio and Tybalt is impressively lusty and well-paced but the secret of its success is its unexpected

comedy. We've all seen amateur shows where sliding a sword between an opponent's arm and chest gives the thoroughly unconvincing illusion of killing. I've never seen it used as a smart gag to fool the opponent. This surprising use of humour is just one of the many strengths of Rupert Goold's boisterous, updated staging of *Romeo and Juliet* for the Greenwich Theatre, which is itself fighting for its life

after having its London Arts Board grant cut. Indeed, I have never seen a staging that finds so much humour in this famously tragic play. As the servant Peter, the company clown – stand-up comic Laurence Howarth – works big laughs by playing both in character and to the audience. Instead of a typically elderly and irritating nurse, the excellent young Clare Cathcart combines a tough no-nonsense approach with a larky sense of fun and a broad Ulster accent that makes her words positively bounce.

There are times when Goold's dedication to pace means running slapstick over text. John Marquez's Benvolio is cleverly conceived as a dervish, cocksure cockney lad but, while his rapid nasal delivery works as characterisation, the richness of the lines is too often flattened out. Perhaps he and Goold should have taken Friar Laurence's advice. "Wisely and slow; they stumble that do run fast." The vivid characterisation, though, sets this apart from the recent RSC version. There you

were made to understand every line but real dramatic impetus was lacking. Here, in most cases, there's a vivid sense of what makes these people tick. Tim Hardy's shambling Capulet, for example, is part of a carefully realised household failing to deal with Kate Fleetwood's forthright Juliet. Nicholas Irons is rather less successful as Romeo: best at displaying self-absorption and self-pity, his slightly flailing physicality signals his inability to fully inhabit and shape the role.

Act 5 gives off a whiff of under-rehearsal: there's an over-reliance on music and the deft directorial insights can descend to trickiness (qv Paris's slow-motion death). Still, Goold scores full marks for bravery. Only 25, he has a bright future ahead of him. If this unflinching interesting staging marks the close of a theatre willing and able to mount work of such imagination, it will be nothing short of a scandal. To 28 March (booking: 0181-858 7755). Donations to: Greenwich Theatre Recovery Fund, Crooms Hill, London SE10 8ES

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كافا من الادل

Price is right for the house that Gianni built

Long before Gianni Versace began courting rock stars to wear his clothes, Antony Price was dressing Roxy Music and the Rolling Stones. Now, as the house of Versace looks for a new couture designer to step into its founder's shoes, London-based Price has emerged as a front-runner. Tamsin Blanchard meets a man for whom fashion doesn't end at size eight and whose clients love the way he treats their curves.

The photographer is crouched on the floor telling Antony Price he will look great. "Not from that angle I won't, darling! You should never shoot people with long faces from below." This is the man who has spent his working life making women look beautiful. Now that he is rumoured to be on Donatella Versace's most-wanted list to design the company's *haute couture* collection, the camera flash is being directed at him and not at Jerry Hall, Tara Palmer Tomkinson or any of the of the fabulous women who inhabit his clothes. And he wants to be shown in the best light possible. After all, he is only too aware that the fickle finger of fashion will point at him fleetingly.

If he gets the Versace job, Mr Price will enjoy a few more months of frenzied press calls and photo sessions. If he doesn't, he knows that frenzy will fizzle and die and as he says, he will be "put back in the cupboard." He jokes he feels like "Sleeper" or a "nice carriage lamp being pulled out for inspection on *Antiques Roadshow*", but is making the most of it and enjoying taunting panting fashion editors with barbed comments like: "Where have you been the past decade?"

They dare not turn the question on him. He is too formidable a designer. And besides, since his last show in 1991, he has been doing what he's always done, and will continue doing, with or without Versace: designing special one-off dresses for the wives and girlfriends of wealthy men.

He has become known as the creator of "straight men's fantasies." And he is under no illusions that the men who spend £3,000 upwards on a dress for the love of their life want her to look as though she goes in and out in all the right places. This might strike you as totally un-PC and out of tune with the times, and it is. But the fact remains that such clients exist and the female partner's own fantasy is often the same as her husband's.

Anna Harvey, deputy editor of *Vogue*, says the secret of Antony's success is that he really has always admired the female form. He is not in any way vulgar, never revealing in an overtly sexy way. Josephine Fairley, owner of Knightsbridge boutique, A La Mode, has sold Antony Price as ready-to-wear with prices starting at £1,000 for a dress, since the shop opened 11 years ago. He is the one designer who has stayed with her all these years, a feat in itself. "He makes women look wonderful without looking tarty. They flatter the female figure in the best possible manner. They are glamorous." When a woman tries on an Antony Price dress, she has to buy it. "She knows that to get the same look, she would have to spend thousands at Harley Street, or months with a personal trainer."

Certainly, a consultation with Antony Price at his World's End studio is akin to a visit to the plastic surgeon. "I see myself as a frock doctor," he says. "My clients have to get more or less naked in

front of me. I feel I'm like a surgeon in some ways." The designer has a unique way of working. After a client has showed her commitment by paying 50 per cent of the price in advance, ("that will cover the cost of making a dress - an escape clause in case she changes her mind") Price gently gets on with the work of recreating her in papier maché. His studio is filled with papier maché torsos, both male and female, of clients, so that they are around whenever a fitting is required. The method works well, especially for overseas clients. "The papier maché casts pick up everything: the shape, the stance, the posture." They range in size: from a buxom amazon woman made out of chicken wire, to a tiny slip of a girl with no hips and pancake breasts pasted together out of pages of newspapers.

Quite how Versace's most finicky customers would react to being requested to strip off and made into a mould like a giant shoe last is uncertain. But they would be guaranteed clothes that fit like the proverbial glove and after their first fitting, they wouldn't have to go back for more. Antony Price is a hands-on designer. Al-

wise. "Women love waists," he says. "But when you go in, you gotta go out again, and they don't like that. They're obsessed with the smallness of their bums. Every woman will apologise for the size of her bum as she walks through the door."

Small bums or big bums, Antony Price is not deterred. While other designers want a woman to conform to their pin thin sketches, Price positively enjoys designing to make her look good. It's all about proportions. "I have customers who are a size 24," he boasts, berating the fashion industry for ignoring larger women. "It's our job to alter her proportions, to find her something she will look good in. Something like 60 per cent of women in this country are classified as overweight and the fashion industry has turned its back on them." As well as being a wide range of shapes and sizes, Price's customers also range from age from 16 to 60. And without fail, he says, they want to look like a size eight.

Compared to Paris or Rome, the London *couture* scene is small and low-key. But it is precisely that reason that women are increasingly choosing to ignore the overhyped luxury clothing market in Paris and shop instead with British *couturiers* like Price. These days he is working with women who travel from Paris for consultations: the British *couture* scene - designers like Bruce Oldfield, Catherine Walker and Bellville Sassoon, as well as newer names including Deborah Milner and Victor Edelstein protégé, Marco Matsik - is thriving. Price's last show was in 1991, "before the money ran out" and he hit hard times, forced to sell up his Kennington studio where exotic birds flew wild, spreading their plumage as Price's customers spread theirs. Unlike some of the French houses, Price says he is "trying to sell clothes, not perfume or cosmetics." At any one time, he works on clothes for about 10 clients, not bad, considering some of the world's most famous French houses probably have half that number per season. Ready for some last-minute hand-finishing, an oyster satin-backed crepe wedding suit hangs in a clear plastic bag. It is for the client's second wedding, a lace dress and matching jacket with lace inserts. Price's friend, Philip Treacy, will make the hat.

Antony Price is perhaps an obscure name for Versace, at 52, considerably too old to be classed as one of London's young guns, like Antonio Berardi, another who is said to be under consideration. But he is one who would make great sense. "It would be the perfect marriage," agrees Josephine Fairley. Long before Gianni and his sister began courting celebrities to wear his clothes and attend his fashion extravaganzas each season in Paris, Antony Price was dressing Roxy Music and the Rolling Stones, and they were not only flocking to his shows, they were buying the clothes as well.

Price himself was one of the first designers to stage theatrical extravaganza fashion shows that not only featured his own team of super models - Jerry Hall, Marie Helvin, and Yasmin Le Bon - but featured star-studded audiences as well. "I'm partly responsible for the marriage of rock and fashion," he says. "When I started out, rock people thought fashion people were snobby and fashion people thought the music industry was grubby and dirty." The relationship was not in any way cultivated. It was simply because Antony happened to be friends with Bryan, Simon, Mick and co. They wouldn't miss "Tone's show" for anything.

Ultimately, Price has a realistic view of his world and the truth behind the glitz. If he doesn't get the Versace job, he knows he will never have that sort of money for his own label. "It would be easier to win the lottery," he says.



Surgical skill: Antony Price Photograph: Andrew Lamb



Jerry Hall wears Antony Price (above). Dresses from Price's couture collections (below) Photographs: Chris Moore



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Halldór Laxness

Halldór Gudjonsson (Halldór Laxness), writer: born Reykjavík, Iceland 23 April 1902; married 1930 Ingibjörg Einarsdóttir (one son); marriage dissolved, 1945; died 8 February 1998.

First-time visitors to Iceland are well advised to read in translation, before they go there, one or two of the Old Icelandic sagas, if only to get a fuller idea of the country they are visiting than maps or photographs can provide. By 1955, when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature, Halldór Laxness would probably have agreed. In his formal acceptance of the prize, he stated: "It is a great good fortune for an author to be born into a nation so steeped in centuries of poetry and literary tradition."

He had not always been so proud of his literary inheritance, however: indeed, his relationship with the sagas was like that of many children with their parents: first one of out-and-out rebellion, and only later developing, through reconciliation, into one of fruitful partnership. "I have nothing to

learn from them," he wrote in 1923 of "those old Icelandic sagas"; the authors of the sagas, it was their emphasis on external, on "the drawing of contours" that he mainly complained of. Not until 1945 did he express the view that "an Icelandic writer cannot survive without constantly having the ancient books in his thoughts".

Laxness's first major novel, *The Great Weaver from Kúshnir* (1927), which is largely autobiographical, reflects his short-lived but fervent devotion to Catholicism, while *The Book of the People* (1929), a collection of radical essays, shows his subsequent commitment to socialism. These two books, with the ideas that inspired them, form an essential preface to his later writing, and in particular to the epic novels of the Thirties for which he is best known: *Salva Valka* (1931-32), the story of a young girl growing up in an Icelandic fishing village in which socialist ideas are also slowly gaining ground; *Independent People* (1934-35), in which the main character, an Icelandic small farmer, gradually develops into a tragic hero; and *World Light* (1937-40), the story of a penniless folk-poet who for all his oddities and comic

failings nevertheless symbolises a profound poetic integrity. In all these works the element of religious fervour, inherited from his involvement with Catholicism, combines with Laxness's stern social criticism, giving it vitality and universal significance, and reveals itself in the vivid descriptions of Icelandic nature.

His subsequent novels include *The Bell of Iceland* (1943-46), about the struggle of Icelandic culture for survival in the 17th and 18th centuries; *The Atom Station* (1948), about the impingement of foreign influences on Icelandic culture just after the Second World War; *The Happy Warriors* (1952), in which a viking-age setting is used to criticise modern warfare and naive modern responses to the sagas; *The Fish Can Sing* (1957), a nostalgic evocation of life in Reykjavík at the turn of the century; *Paradise Reclaimed* (1960), about an Icelandic's eventual discovery of paradise at home in Iceland after a long involvement with Mormonism abroad; and *Christianity at Glacier* (1968), in which Christianity is viewed in relation to other ways and kinds of life, animal as well as human. Many of Laxness's novels are informed

by the spirit of Taoism, with which he was already acquainted when *The Great Weaver* was published.

While it is as a novelist that he will mainly be remembered, his work also includes a book of poems, eight plays, four books of memoirs and numerous essays and speeches, all of which, together with the novels, form a fascinating commentary on the century his life so nearly spanned. He has been praised by one of his non-Icelandic readers for "placing Iceland in the midst of the world" in his writing, and it is true that, while his point of view is always distinctively Icelandic, it never fails to incorporate an international, universal dimension.

Two of the characters in his novels — characters into which Laxness clearly put much of himself — express the wish to inhabit the mountains and marshes of Iceland after death; and visitors to Iceland may be encouraged to add the novels of Laxness that have been translated into English, some of them by Magnus Magnusson, to their preparatory reading, for just as the spirit of the sagas lives on forever in that magnificent landscape, so will that of Halldór Laxness.

— Rory McTurk



Laxness: 'placed Iceland in the midst of the world'

Enoch Powell

Enoch Powell was still opposition spokesman on defence matters when I invited him to lecture at Birmingham University, writes Professor Douglas Johnson [further to the obituary by Patrick Cosgrave and Professor Denis Kavagh, 9 February]. He arrived well in time and he suggested that we should go for a walk around the university. As he had not yet become an object of student hostility our walk was peaceful and I enjoyed our conversation. He asked lots of questions, we spoke about universities and the study of history and he talked about the King Edward's schools in Birmingham, about Unitarians and Quakers.

But all this came to an abrupt stop when we reached the house on Edgbaston Park Road which bore the sign "Shakespeare Institute". "What's this?" he asked me, with noticeable disapproval. After I had explained, he became scathing. "You don't believe in the boy from Stratford, do you?" He was transformed. There was a wild gleam in his eyes, he gesticulated, and quotations from the plays poured out, each one demonstrating that the author was a statesman with experience of power rather than "the boy from Stratford". Eventually I had to interrupt this flow and point to "Joe", the university clock-tower, so called because it had been built at the request of Joe Chamberlain. We walked to the lecture room, with Mr Powell telling stories about Joseph Chamberlain and his two sons.

In 1989 both Enoch Powell and I attended a conference in Paris on "The Rights of Man" organised by several leading European newspapers (the *Independent* representing Great Britain). One evening we were walking back to our hotel when a man barred Mr Powell from passing. "You're Enoch Powell, the leader of the extreme right in England," he said aggressively in French. "Not at all," replied Powell, also in French. "I was beaten in the elections," and we walked on.

He told me that he was frequently accused in public by people who wanted to show their disapproval of him. His method was to say, "Oh dear, people are always mistaking me for that fellow." Usually they would then apologise and go away.

That evening we had dinner at the Closierie des Lilas in Montparnasse. I told him that Lenin, Trotsky, Picasso and others went to eat there. He asked questions. He did not seem unduly impressed. But his attitude changed when I showed him the statue of Marshall Ney which stands near to the restaurant in the avenue where he was shot by a firing squad for having gone over to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. Powell remembered that Ney was called "the bravest of the brave". He looked carefully at the statue, repeating the words "the bravest of the brave". Once again he was transformed.

Enoch Powell was amongst

the most stimulating and attractive people whom I have ever met.

I worked with Enoch Powell on a number of BBC programmes, literary as well as parliamentary, writes Anne Symonds. His subject was Shakespeare's political views. The titles were, characteristically, *The Chord of Patriotism*, *The Politics of Intrigue* and *The Love of Honour*. He wrote about the pursuit of power and the anatomy of ambition, just at the moment when the Conservative Party was in the desperate throes of seeking a successor to the Prime Minister. Mr Macmillan:

Wherever supreme power is, the same couple of personalities dances around it like the figures on a revolving lantern... The stage used to be called the Court, now they call it a Cabinet. But all the characters are in Shakespeare... True, in Shakespeare there is bloodshed, the head man's axe, the dagger and the sword. These political instruments are at present disused but, this difference of detail apart, the rest is drawn from real unchanging life. Only the costumes date.

His admiration for this insight into the machinations of politics forced him to the belief that the country bumpkin from Stratford could not possibly have been the writer of the works that bear his name.

It was not just these plots that fascinated Powell, but the language, too. He seemed at one time interested in pursuing a textual analysis. Take a line in *Hamlet*, for example: the Ghost refers to "the fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf". Powell changed this to "rots itself in ease", which is so magnificently more revoltingly decadent.

His programme, *Great Parliamentary Occasions*, was published in 1960 as a book. Sadly, it does not include one of the greatest parliamentary occasions this century: his speech in the House of Commons on the debate, Powell once wrote that a nation should measure its civilised status by the way it treats its old and its prisoners. In the House debate he spoke brilliantly and bravely for prisoners — black prisoners.

He has been criticised for once declaring a wish to have died in the war. But this is a recurring wish of poets. Coleridge mourned his own survival when "Many men so beautiful all dead around did lie." A sentiment repeated by G.K. Chesterton; and Wilfred Owen wrote: "Red lips are not so red as the stained stones kissed by the English dead." The pain of the survivor is seldom logical, but Enoch the great logician could be passionately illogical, too.

Patrick Cosgrave is incorrect in stating that Enoch Powell "became the youngest Brigadier in the Army", writes Graham Cooke. In 1943, at the age of 30, Michael Calvert was promoted to Brigadier. This great fighting soldier commanded one of the brigades that fought in Burma in General Orde Wingate's second Chindit campaign in 1944, the year that Enoch Powell, who was a year older than Calvert, became a Brigadier.

Maurice Schumann, politician, died Paris 10 February, aged 86. BBC Radio's voice of the Free French in the Second World War; French foreign minister 1969-73. [An obituary follows.]

Cardinal Eduardo Francisco Pironio, died Rome 5 February, aged 77. Bishop of Mar del Plata, Argentina; a Cardinal from 1976, he was twice one of the "popeables" in 1978.

Chris Philip

Michael Christopher Philip, book editor and fireworks impresario: born London 7 September 1928; died Barmstree, Herefordshire 10 January 1998.



Philip: down-to-earth

For gardeners, *The Plant Finder* is the most useful invention since the trowel. First published in 1987, and since then annually, it is already indispensable. Like all pivotal ideas it seems supremely obvious: simply to list all plants and shrubs available in Britain, and where to obtain them. But it took a man of immense drive and application to turn the idea into reality.

Chris Philip was an archetypal polymath. Educated at Oundle, he decided not to go into the family firm of atlas publishers, George Philip & Son, but instead became interested in the burgeoning field of elec-

tronics. He began his career with EMI, then took a job with a recording studio close to Broadcasting House in London. In 1952 he met Denis Guérout, a BBC music producer, and they remained together for more than 45 years. Being a gay couple in the Fifties required discretion and fortitude. Friends say it was the at-

traction of opposites. Where Guérout is outgoing to the point of flamboyance, Philip was reserved. He hated parties because he found that small talk interfered with his train of thought as he grappled with whatever enterprise currently monopolised his attention.

When commercial television began in 1955 he joined Lew Grade's ATV, holder of the London Weekend franchise, as transmission controller. He impressed Grade with his practical, down-to-earth approach. When the company decided it needed an on-screen clock, he bought one in Soho for less than £2 and mounted it in a simple box. It told viewers the time between programmes for several years.

Becoming bored with television, in 1962 he turned himself into a tough theatrical agent, bullying impresarios into paying his clients more than they intended. A few years later his

career took another twist when, on holiday in Malta, he became intrigued by the elaborate splendour of locally made fireworks.

He was appalled to find that they could not be imported into Britain because the authorities claimed they contained a hazardous mix of chemicals. Philip arranged for the scientific analysis of British-made fireworks and established that they included the same ingredients.

As a result, the ban was lifted. He set up a company, Festival Fireworks, that organised spectacular displays all over the world, notably the one outside Buckingham Palace for the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977. He developed ingenious systems to ensure that the shows could always go on, even in pouring rain. At the same time he built up a library of books on fireworks, then published a unique bibliography of fireworks literature.

This venture, involving the creation of a meticulous database, paved the way for his crowning achievement. In 1983 he and Guérout bought a house in Worcestershire with a six-acre garden. Its previous owner was a daffodil collector who had dug up all his bulbs, leaving the garden a barren waste.

Guérout, the keener gardener of the two, seeking to re-stock it with a variety of plants and shrubs, was frustrated to discover that there was no comprehensive guide to suppliers of particular varieties. So Philip doggedly set to work to compile one, starting by writing to more than 2,000 nurseries for their catalogues.

The first edition of *The Plant Finder* listed some 20,000 plants. The latest has 70,000, derived from nearly 800 nurseries. Now published by the Royal Horticultural Society and selling more than 40,000 copies a year,

it has become not just a buyers' guide but a recognised authority on plant nomenclature. It has also encouraged the growth of new specialist nurseries, now that there is a reliable means of reaching potential customers. Just before his death, Philip was awarded the RHS's Veitch Memorial Gold Medal for his contribution to horticulture.

"When he wanted to do something he would not be stopped," says Guérout. "He would carry it through to the end, regardless. In all the jobs I've known him do, you only had to tell him it couldn't be done, and he'd find a way to do it." Long hours at the computer screen probably contributed to his worsening sight in recent years, and possibly to the brain tumour diagnosed last May. From then, a remorseless physical and mental decline culminated in his death in a hospice last month.

— Michael Leapman

Falco

Johann Holzel (Falco), singer-songwriter: born Vienna 19 February 1957; married (one daughter; marriage dissolved); died Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic 6 February 1998.

For a fairly small country, Austria has produced an incredible number of classical composers. Yet the land of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Liszt and Strauss has never made much of an impact on the pop charts. Falco bridged the two musical genres and had two world-wide hits in the Eighties with "Der Kommissar" and, most famously, "Rock Me Amadeus". Johann Holzel, born in 1957, grew up in Vienna and was

something of a child prodigy. When he was 16, he went to the Vienna Conservatoire but found the experience frustrating.

In the late Seventies, he played bass guitar in jazz and bar bands like Spinning Wheel. Under various pseudonyms (John Hudson, John DiFalco), he also appeared with Drahdiwaberl, an Austrian group whose shock tactics and stage antics were recently documented on Channel 4's *Eurotrash*.

He soon secured a guest spot featuring one of his songs, "Ganz Wien" (literally "All Vienna"). Ostensibly about heroin chic in the Austrian capital, it had a line, "All Vienna is on heroin today", which used to bring the house down, and he was approached to record it as a solo artist in 1981.

He picked the name Falco because, "it sounded better. It means the falcon."

The song gained further notoriety and was, of course, banned by the Austrian authorities, thus contributing to its success. Falco then worked with the producer Robert Ponger to complete *Einzelhaft* ("Incarcerated"), his debut album. This featured the hokey, spooky "Der Kommissar" which became a major hit across Europe. The British rockers after the Fire (featuring Peter Banks, formerly keyboard-player with Yes) covered the song and stole his thunder, scoring a Top Five hit in the States in 1983.

Undeterred, Falco soldiered on with *Jung Roemer* ("Young Romans") and in 1985 hooked

up with the Dutch producers Robbe and Ferdi Bolland for *Falco 3*. Needing a catchy single, he fell back on an idea he had had years before.

For a long time (even before Milos Forman directed the Oscar-winning *Amadeus*), he had been fascinated by "Mozart as a punk", by the idea of the mad, decadent star with the great talent and the miserable end. A few synthesizers, a sprinkling of Viennese clichés, a striking video (with his old pals from Drahdiwaberl) and you have "Rock Me Amadeus", an enormous global hit in 1986.

"Vienna Calling" and the anthem "Jeanny", also from *Falco 3*, entered the charts too, but the pressure for a follow-up album was on. Eventually Falco

fell back on another Austrian cliché and released "The Sound of Music" and further played on his international playboy image with "Les Nouveaux Riches", both from the *Emotional* album.

This and further albums like *Data De Groove*, *Wiener Blut* and a 1991 remix collection were nowhere near as successful but the "Amadeus" royalties were still coming in to keep Falco in the lifestyle to which he'd become accustomed. He worked on pilots for a television series and, for tax purposes, set up base in the Dominican Republic. He was in the process of building his own recording studio there when his Jeep collided with a bus. He died later in hospital.

According to the musician Thomas Lang, a long-time Fal-



Falco: 'Rock me, Amadeus'

co associate and collaborator, he will be remembered "not as the biggest Austrian pop star but as the only Austrian pop star. He made it out of nowhere and sometimes played up the arrogant, nouveau-riche rock star. But he was very intelligent, very charismatic, very entertaining."

— Pierre Perrone

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

DEATHS

BAGGULEY May Bagguley (nee Harrison) of Kegworth died on Saturday 7 February after a long illness. Funeral service at Kegworth Parish Church on Monday 16 February at 11.15am followed by cremation at Leamington Spa. Please send donations to be appreciated for Stunton Harold Hospice c/o A.W. Lynn, West Park House, Linn Grove, Long Eaton, Nottingham. 0115 9463093.

HOME-RIGGS John, died peacefully at St John's Hospice on 6 February 1998, aged 95 years. Much-loved father of Jennifer Bate. Funeral at Mortlake Crematorium at 12 noon on 12 February. Donations to RSPB.

WILLIAMS Penelope, died at home with her family on 5 February. Leslie John Williams, aged 67 years. Beloved husband of Gwen, father of Tim and grandfather of Charlie. He will be sadly missed by all who knew him. The funeral service will be held at St Michael's Church, Highgate, London N6 at 2pm on Tuesday 17 February followed by interment at Highgate Cemetery. A single flower and a donation payable to "Shelter" may be sent to Leonard & Sons Ltd, 212 Eversholt Street, London NW1 1BD. Telephone 0171-387 6075.

Announcements for Births, Marriages & Deaths should be sent in writing to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, telephone 020 7714 2000. Charges are £6.50 a line (VAT extra).

BIRTHDAYS

Mr Richard Allan MP 32; Sir John Arbuthnot, former MP, 86; Sir Ronald Arlidge, former diplomat, 75; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Berger, former bursar, Selwyn College, Cambridge, 73; Professor Marilyn Butler, Rector, Exeter College, Oxford, 61; Sir Alexander Cairncross, former Minister, St Peter's College, Oxford, 87; Mr Bevan Congdon, cricketer, 69; Mr Patrick Leigh Fermor, author, 83; Sir Archibald Forster, former chairman and chief executive, Esso UK, 79; Sir Vivian Fuchs, Antarctic explorer, 90; Mr William Fullerton, ambassador to Morocco and Mauritania, 59; Mr Bryan Gould, Vice-Chancellor, Waikato University, 59; Miss Anne Gregg, broadcaster, 58; Mr Wyn Griffiths MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Welsh Office, 55; Mr Michael Jackson, chief executive and director of programmes, Channel 4, 40; General Sir Jeremy Mackenzie, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, 58; Mr Leslie Nielsen, actor, 72; Miss Mary Quant, fashion designer, 64; Mr E.W. Swanton, Reynolds, actor, 62; Baroness Sharples, former director, TVS, 75; Mr Dennis Skinner MP 66; Miss Kim Stanley, film actress, 73; Mr John Surtees, motor and motor-cycle racing champion, 64; Mr E.W. Swanton, writer and commentator, 91; Miss Mary Tregear, art historian, 74; Mr

Malcolm Walker, chairman and chief executive, Iceland Group, 52.

ANNIVERSARIES

BIRTHS William Henry Fox Talbot, photographic pioneer, 1800; Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, 1847; Joseph Leo Mankiewicz, director, producer and screenwriter, 1909. **DEATHS** Jean-Bernard Léon Foucault, physicist, 1868; John Buchan, first Baron Tweedsmuir, novelist and governor-general of Canada, 1940; Sergei Mikhailovich Eisenstein, film director, 1948; Alfred Ernest Jones, psychoanalyst, 1958; Sylvia Plath, poet, 1963; Henry Mayo Bateman, cartoonist, 1970. On this day: Mrs Margaret Thatcher became the first woman leader of a British political party, 1973; Nelson Mandela was released from prison after 27 years, 1990. Today is the Feast Day of St Benedict of Aniane, St Ceadmon, St Gregory II, Pope, St Lazarus of Milan, St Lucius of Adrianople, St Piscal I, Pope, Saints Saturninus, Damius, and Others and St Severinus of Agaunum.

LECTURES

Victoria and Albert Museum: Sarah Bowles, "Marquetry in Holland and England 17-1830pm."

Wallace Collection: Peter Hughes, "Cloaks by André-Charles Boulle", 1pm.

Changing of the Guard The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment march the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards, 11am.

LAW REPORT: 11 FEBRUARY 1998

Pre-emptive costs orders should be exceptional

The court should exercise its discretion to make pre-emptive costs orders in cases involving public interest challenges only in the most exceptional circumstances. Regina v Lord Chancellor, ex parte Child Poverty Action Group; Regina v Director of Public Prosecutions, ex parte Bull (for and on behalf of Amnesty International UK) and another; Queen's Bench Division Crown Office List (Mr Justice Dyson) 6 February 1998.

The court refused interlocutory applications in judicial review proceedings for orders that no orders as to costs should be made against the applicants, whatever the outcome of the proceedings.

The Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) sought judicial review of the Lord Chancellor's decision not to extend legal aid to some cases before Social Security Tribunals and Commis-

sioners. Amnesty International UK and the Redress Trust both sought judicial review of the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) not to prosecute two men for possession of an electro-shock baton without a licence, contrary to section 5(1)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968.

In both sets of proceedings the respondents had refused to agree in advance not to seek an order for costs against the applicants if their applications for judicial review were dismissed, and the applicants had accordingly applied for pre-emptive costs orders.

Richard Drabble QC and Rabinder Singh (David Thomas, CPAG) for CPAG; Philip Sales (Treasury Solicitor) for the Lord Chancellor; Ben Emmerson and Philippa Kaufmann (Public Law Project) for Amnesty; Murray Hunt (Public Law Project) for the Redress Trust; Philip Havers (Crown Prosecution Service) for the DPP.

Mr Justice Dyson said that both respondents conceded that there was jurisdiction under section 51 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 to make pre-emptive costs orders, but there was no agreement as to the principles which should guide the court in deciding whether to make such orders in judicial review cases which concerned "public interest challenges". In private litigation, the general rule was that costs followed the event.

The essential characteristics of a public law challenge were that it raised public law issues which were of general importance, where the applicant had no private interest in the outcome of the case.

The applicants submitted that it was now recognised by the courts that the true nature of the court's role in public interest challenge cases was not to determine the rights of individual applicants, but to en-

sure that public bodies did not exceed or abuse their powers. If the courts did not make pre-emptive costs orders in such cases, genuine public interest challenges could effectively be stifled, unless the executive agreed in advance not to seek its costs whatever the outcome of the proceedings.

The discretion to make pre-emptive costs orders even in cases involving public interest challenges should, however, be exercised only in the most exceptional circumstances. The principle which lay behind the general rule that costs followed the event promoted discipline within the litigation system, compelling parties to assess carefully for themselves the strength of any claim.

The necessary conditions for the making of a pre-emptive costs order in a public interest challenge case were that the court was satisfied that

the issues raised were truly ones of general public importance, and that it had a sufficient appreciation of the merits of the claim to be able to conclude that it was in the public interest to make the order.

The court must also have regard to the financial resources of the parties, and to the amount of costs likely to be in issue. It would be more likely to make an order where the respondent clearly had a superior ability to bear the costs of the proceedings than the applicant, and where it was satisfied that, unless the order were made, the applicant would probably discontinue the proceedings, and so be acting reasonably in so doing.

These conditions were not satisfied in either of the cases before the court, and accordingly the applications would be refused.

— Kate O'Hanlon, Barrister

Power of the union in Downing St

MARRIAGE FOR THE MILLENNIUM



Cherie Booth was an exceptional student with bags of ambition. The young Tony Blair may not have been as smart but he could match her for drive anyway. They both wanted a career in the law. They both wanted to be MPs. They also wanted to have a family. Something had to give. Ann Treneman on Britain's First Couple.

It's a story that many couples today can relate to. How do you keep a marriage together with both partners working and all the pressure of child-care and lack of time? Who is going to go to the supermarket, cook dinner, earn the most money?

The answer, the experts say, lies in the art of communication and old-fashioned respect. It's the kind of thing that Tony Blair and Cherie Booth know about. In a country where four in 10 marriages fail, the success of the First Marriage has not gone unnoticed. "Young men and women can really relate to them as a couple," said Helen Wilkinson, author of a report on marriage last year for the think-tank Demos. "They are seen as kind of having it all. On a symbolic level I think they are hugely significant."

Their story begins in 1977, and romantics should note that it was not love at first sight. Last year the Blairs, in a rare interview as a couple, told the American television programme *60 Minutes* how they met. "We were sort of sitting next to each other at something and discovered that, in fact, we were both pupils with the same barrister," said Tony. "Which didn't please me at all, because I had been assured I was going to be the only one," said Cherie. So, the interviewer said, were you rivals? "Hmmm, a little bit," said Cherie. "I suppose we could have been," said Tony.

Any couple hearing those answers would have to smile, not because of what was said but what was not said. Rivals? I

should think so - both in career and in politics - but the wonder is that they have managed to transform their competition into co-operation. It hasn't been achieved without compromise.

Marriage may have been easier in the old days when wife and husband knew exactly what was expected of them. "When you don't have those roles there is much more room for conflict," says Penny Mansfield, of the charity One Plus One, which is conducting research on this subject for the Government. "Now couples have to make it up as they go along."

Tony and Cherie remained rival law students for almost a year. Then Cherie invited him to a Christmas party and they ended up playing a game that involved passing a balloon to each other through their legs. Suddenly, Tony saw his prickly and clever colleague in a different light. "The next day we went out to lunch and hours later we were still there," said Tony in an pre-election interview last year. "I found her immensely physically attractive and I wanted her as a friend as well."

Cherie was not so sure, but Tony Blair doesn't give up easily. "Once you succumb to Tony's charm," she has said, "you never really get over it." It was the biggest decision of her life.

They became engaged in 1979, during a holiday to Italy and married on 29 March 1980 at St John's College in Oxford. Like most couples now, they married relatively late (he was 26, she was 25). This trend has continued, with the average age of marriage going up over the past four years (now it is 27 for women, 29 for men) while the average first age of sexual intercourse has dropped four years to 17. And, also like most couples now, the Blairs have always been a dual career family. Somehow, they have made it work.

Many do not. These days, Penny Mansfield says, a satisfying marriage is not so much a romantic relationship as a partnership based on shared goals and respect. "The modern marriage requires three things," she says. "You've got to communicate effectively. You can't simply not say anything to each other and get on with your roles. Secondly, you've got to negotiate fairly. Each person must feel as if their needs have been regarded. Thirdly, you need to manage conflict safely and you mustn't allow them to become personal and nasty."

For the Blairs, compromise began almost from the beginning. Early on, Cherie decided to quit competing directly with him for a tenancy in Lord Irvine's chambers and joined the chambers of libel lawyer George Carman instead. Tony Blair stayed put. Their next challenge would come in the political arena. Both were passionate about politics (she had joined



Mr & Mrs The Blairs outside No 10 yesterday to mark National Marriage Week. This year they will celebrate their 18th wedding anniversary
Photograph: PA

the Labour party aged 16 in 1970, he waited until 1975) and decided that each would try to get elected to Parliament. Then they are said to have made a deal: whoever made it first would continue in politics while the other supported the family. Both stood for election. Cherie almost lost her deposit in Thanet North. Tony won in Sedgefield in 1983.

Fifteen years later, the deal still stands. It has lasted through the births of three children and much more. Cherie Booth - as she is known by colleagues - has made her family well-off if not rich. There are signs, too, that there have been negotiations over her career, particularly in his decision not to contest the deputy leadership under John Smith. "When it came to

whether or not he was going to run for the deputy leader's job, Evan said he was glad that Daddy had chosen to spend more time at home," Cherie told interviewer Barbara Amiel in 1992. "I think Tony is incredibly talented and I want him to succeed - he's got an incredible amount to offer - but we've got young children and they need to be protected."

John Smith's death in 1994 forced the decision that the Blairs had thought would wait until their children were grown. Tony Blair told an interviewer last year that he heard the news while driving along the Great Northern Road in Aberdeen. "I had to speak to Cherie before I made any decision. I got back to London as quickly as I could," in Islington,

he and Cherie sat down and talked. "Cherie said, 'You didn't ask for this, you didn't plan it, but it's here and you've got to do it,'" said Tony. "I said: 'Look outside the front door. There were journalists and photographers and camera crews. I said: 'This is what we're going to expose the children to.'"

In the end he listened to his wife, but he has stuck to his part of the bargain too. At a reception to mark her husband becoming leader, a local councillor noted that she would be giving up work if her husband became PM. "And can you tell me one good reason why I should?" she demanded. In 1995 she became a QC. "I would love to be a judge," she said. She is the first working mother to reside in Downing Street. "I'm full of ad-

miration for Cherie. How she manages to do these cases and keep everything separate. I don't know," said Linda McDougall, author of *Westminster Women* and wife of Austin Mitchell MP.

We may never know much more about what makes the First Marriage tick although many, including Linda McDougall, enjoyed seeing a glimpse of the Blairs at home last month when a spoof caller to Number 10 was told to just hang on a minute while Cherie went to fetch the Prime Minister. "I thought that was an interesting insight. It sounded fantastically normal," she said. "It's great that they really do have their breakfast together and worry about the athletic kit and the socks."

Can you write the story of the year for six to nine year olds?

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THE INDEPENDENT Story of the Year 6 SCHOOLASTIC

This week, Robert Harris, author of the international best-sellers, *Fatherland* and *Enigma*, talks to Nicole Veash about his approach to telling a story and developing characters.

'I just love all the twists and turns'

"People always say 'write what you know', but I have never written about anything I have experienced directly. For every 10 facts I know about the world I am writing of, I might only reveal three, but I think the reader senses you know more and that helps give depth to a book."

"I usually start writing the book quite early on into my research, and then I throw all those pages away. I suppose I feel my way in and then there comes a moment when everything works and the novel comes out quite fast. I only write one draft, make the necessary corrections, then send it off. I can't understand how some writers can go back and totally rewrite their books."

"Character, character, character - it might be a cliché - but character is really the most important thing. If the main character does not engage, then the book is not going to work. My characters all come from my head. I don't base them on people I know, apart from the odd visual characteristic."

"Characters should do unexpected things, like in real life. There is no denying that characterisation is very hard. In fact probably the most mysterious thing in the whole business is how to write a rounded character."



Robert Harris

"I like my characters to do things and see things. They should go to different places, so you get a sense of breadth."

"Dialogue is fantastically important. It should carry the story forward, of course, but it should also delineate irony and reveal something about a character with subtle undertones. I always read my dialogue aloud to see if it works."

"Plot is very unfashionable just now. No matter how beautifully a book is written it doesn't work for me unless the story is going somewhere. I just love all the twists and turns of story-telling."

"Making the book a page turner is something I seem to do naturally, but there is a basic level of craft. Each sentence should end with a mini climax, as should each paragraph and each chapter. You should always provide something to keep a reader going."

COMPETITION RULES

Story of the Year 6 offers a £2,000 prize for the winner, with £500 each for two runners up. The top 10 stories will be published in an anthology by Scholastic Children's Books. You are invited to submit stories of 1,500-2,500 words which must arrive on or before 28 February 1998 at: PO BOX 2302, LONDON W1A 1PE. You may enter only once and entries must be made by the writer, not on his/her behalf. Entries must be typewritten, double-spaced and on one side of the paper only. We will not accept stories with illustrations. Manuscripts will not be returned, so please keep a copy. All entries must be submitted with both a cover page and title page. The cover page must feature the story title, and the entrant's name, address and telephone number. The title page must feature only the title of the story. The story should start on a new page, and the author's name must not feature on any of these pages, so that all entries can be judged anonymously. The winning story will be published in the anthology or in the newspaper subsequent to the final judging of the competition which concludes on 22 May 1998. The top three stories and up to 10 others will be published in the autumn, in the anthology *Story of the Year 6* by Scholastic Children's Books.

The competition is not open to employees of, or relatives of employees of Scholastic Ltd or Newspaper Publishing plc or anyone connected with the competition. Proof of posting cannot be accepted as proof of delivery. No responsibility can be accepted for entries which are delayed, damaged, mislaid or wrongly delivered. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. Entry grants to Scholastic Ltd the exclusive right to publish an entrant's story in all formats throughout the world for the full legal term of copyright. A copy of the form of the contract may be obtained on application to Scholastic Ltd. By submitting an entry an entrant agrees to be bound by the terms of and to sign this agreement if called upon to do so. Any story chosen for publication in the anthology that does not win one of the top three cash prizes will receive a fee of £200. Any entry not submitted in the form specified will be deemed invalid. If your story is not published in the anthology or in the newspaper by the end of December 1998, these rights revert to you. Entry into this competition implies acceptance of these rules.

How the Windsor sale will aid Dodi's charities

Billed as the biggest sale ever, the auction of the Windsor collection will raise money for causes considered dear to Dodi Fayed and Diana, Princess of Wales. Kim Sengupta investigates.

When New Yorkers got their first sight yesterday of the belongings of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the auctioneer Sotheby's described them as "perhaps the greatest treasure house of royal possessions offered at auction."

But there are more ghosts than just those of Wallis Simpson and the former King Edward VIII lurking among the shoes, silk ties and abridgement desk put on display in Manhattan. The spectres of Dodi Fayed and Diana, Princess of Wales, will also haunt the sale on 20 February. Dodi's father, the Harrods owner Mohamed Al Fayed, has committed the proceeds of the sale to be distributed to the Dodi Fayed International Charitable Foundation. Mohamed Fayed bought

Princess, as a tribute to the couple whose deaths in a Paris car crash in August last year so shook the world.

With 44,000 items on sale, the auction is set to be the biggest of all time. Its proceeds have been estimated at \$5m-\$7m (£3m-£5m). However these are thought to be conservative figures, for the hype of the event is expected to lead to something like the frenzy which greeted the sale of the Duchess's jewellery in Geneva in 1987.

Using the money from such a sale to benefit causes connected to Dodi and Diana must have seemed entirely apt to the Fayed, for the Windsor belongings being auctioned off come from the Duke and Duchess's Bois de Boulogne home, which the Princess and her companion visited hours before their death.

Undoubtedly the money will make a difference to the work of the causes which will benefit. But who will be the recipients?

It is difficult to tell from what is known about Dodi Fayed's life just which good causes would receive money from the foundation. Mohamed Fayed bought



Remembered with a foundation: Dodi Fayed's family has not said who will administer the charity.

the Windsor collection for \$4.5m from the Institut Pasteur, the sole beneficiary of the Duchess's will after her death in 1986. There is no suggestion that that organisation will receive any money from this sale, but medicine is likely to benefit. Children's charities, too, seem to be contenders, given Diana's commitment to them.

The first tranche of money for the foundation will come from Mr Fayed who says he will provide £5m towards the building of a children's hospital in Diana's name. It unclear where it will be built.

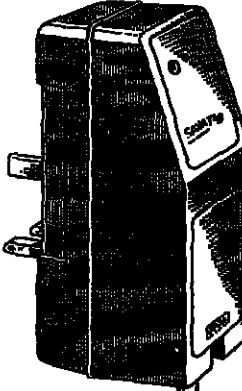
Despite Mohamed Fayed's readiness to speak on a whole variety of issues - be it Harrods, Tiny Rowland, Tory MPs and the death of Diana - he has remained noticeably silent about the Dodi foundation. It is, for instance, not known who might administer the charity. There is a board of trustees, but so far the Fayed family is not disclosing who they are. Michael Cole, Mr Fayed's press spokesman who is in New York for the sale, said: "The foundation is a comparatively new thing. Mohamed is a trustee, and there are lots of prominent doctors and oth-

ers on it. All the money will go to good causes. This auction is huge, it is not just the biggest ever royal auction, but the biggest auction ever."

The Dodi fund has no links with the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund. Mr Fayed's insistence that the Princess had spoken some "last words" after the crash and his seeming concurrence with claims that she gave a "last interview" to *Paris Match* upset her family. Mr Fayed's executives point out however that there is no question of any conflict between the two funds.

Not everyone is happy about the collection being sold. Mr Fayed had outbid several military museums when he bought it. Now there are fears that a part of British heritage may be lost. Hugo Vickers, author of *The Private World of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor*, said it was "odd and disappointing" that Mr Fayed should decide to sell. Mr Fayed's response was that he was doing so "reluctantly". His legacy, he says, apart from the fundraising venture, is to establish an archive of Windsor papers and photographs.

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IND74

The choice is yours, Mr Blair: Britain, or your friend Rupert Murdoch?



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The choice before Tony Blair during the next few days is a simple one. Does he intend to govern this country like John Major and umpteen predecessors before him – putting partisan interest first, worrying about face, saying in the hundred and one macho ways available to the tenant of No 10 Downing Street “I’m in charge”? Or does he intend to capture the spirit of those exchanges last week with Bill Clinton in which he claimed to represent a new style of governance – the same kind of spirit he showed in reaching out to take Paddy Ashdown into cabinet deliberations on constitutional reform. How big is Tony Blair?

The issue to hand is his government's response to defeat in the House of Lords on control over predatory pricing in our segment of the newspaper market. Of course *The Independent* has an interest but – as political and media commentary across the board has shown – the questions of Murdoch's market position and political influence go far wider than our fate. The

Lords revolt can only be called a quality insurgency. That war horses of the Castle and Hattersley village should burst out of the paddock is one thing. But the opposition to the Government also included such saints of New Labour as Raymond Plant and David Putnam, let alone experts as Gordon Borrie – a director of Mirror Group Newspapers – Maurice Peston and Joel Barnett. This was an action even the Prime Minister's caustic spokesman could not easily dismiss.

But that is the Lords, and it will become any of us committed to the abolition of that chamber to make too much of any of its decisions. What would embarrass the Government is a quality revolt in the Commons, meaning by that not just the usual suspects but distinguished companions in Tony Blair's own cause of modernising the Labour Party. It is heartening to know that despite the pressures of the whips and thought-police individual members of the Parliamentary Labour Party are

prepared to act on their own account. Would their ranks include, say, Charles Clarke, former aide to Neil Kinnock, the victim of Murdoch's 1992 vendetta, or Margaret Hodge, leader of Islington Council when it sought to ban *The Sun* from its libraries?

On previous form even former opponents of Rupert Murdoch's power, signatories of previous anti-Murdoch motions and authors of speeches in which he and his right-wing newspapers were attacked, will submit. Doubtless in the event of a challenge Mr Blair's ciphers will carry all before them. More iron will enter the backbench soul; more support will drain from the party; Murdoch will see his pound of flesh.

Does the alternative – some attempt to meet the points made by the Lords amendments – have to be a loss of face? For a government of traditional stamp, probably yes. But for a government seeking to redefine terms, catalyse change in the British body politic – does it really have

anything to lose? Of course we would like the Government to accept the Lords' amendment as it stands – if only for its symbolic force as a statement of dismissal of Rupert Murdoch's ideology and colonial power in this country.

There are other ways to skin the cat. The object of the exercise is empowering the competition regulators so that a future investigation of News International's pricing policy would bite if evidence were presented showing intent to grab unfair market share. The Government says legislation should concern itself with general policy – even though there already exists competition law together with a set of precedents from investigations by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission which deal explicitly with the market for newspapers. Might then the Bill's general provisions on predatory pricing be tightened so that, without deliberate mention of Murdoch or his newspapers, his anti-competitive tactics policy in the broadsheet

newspaper market get outlawed? That is a practical, even a technical question. The Government could, in good conscience, invite the Trade Secretary (whatever happened to her conscience?) to sit down with Lord Borrie and other experts to flesh out new clauses – perhaps even open its mind to the possibility that the powers required cannot be effected without explicit mention of newspapers.

But that would require magnanimity on the Government's part. It would require Mr Blair to be seen admitting his friend Rupert Murdoch is the problem. In a way he has not done, at least since his visit to Australia. It would require Mr Blair to relinquish his apparent conviction that he can sup with the devil without tarnishing his halo. Above all it would require the Prime Minister to plump, to see that the fortunes of his government let alone his party lie on one side of the political (and cultural) divide and Rupert Murdoch and his interests on the other.

Post letters to Letters to the Editor
and include a daytime telephone number.
Fax 0171 293 2058; e-mail: letters@independent.co.uk
E-mail correspondents are asked to give a postal address.
Letters may be edited for length and clarity.

LETTERS

Moral policy on Iraq

As Anglican bishops, we are concerned about the present direction of British and American policy on Iraq.

We share the concern of the British and American administrations that every effort be made to stop – or at least limit – the damage being done by Saddam Hussein's regime to his own people and to the stability of the entire region.

However, any action that will involve large-scale civilian casualties in Iraq leaves the Western nations in a weak moral position. What is more, military intervention by Western nations is likely to reinforce the already deep Muslim mistrust of the West.

The points we wish our government to consider are these:

(i) The existing UN resolutions on Iraq are a crucial sign of the general will of the international community. Military action not endorsed by the Security Council might weaken the force of these resolutions and undermine further the credibility of the UN in the Arab world.

(ii) At present, the goals of military intervention remain unclear. If we do not know the exact location of research establishments actively engaged in producing chemical and biological weapons, we cannot know that their elimination has been secured. The risk of widespread collateral damage must be pondered. Previous action reduced Iraq to a state in which the firm government of a ruthless tyrant seemed more than ever the only alternative to total social collapse.

(iii) Just war theory requires a reasonable calculation of success in attaining clearly defined objectives, once all other avenues have been exhausted. We are not convinced that this applies here. What has made possible the limited progress achieved over the last six years? What are the possibilities of reconstituting an inspection team from nations less directly involved in the last conflict?

(iv) Sanctions in Iraq continue to cripple anything resembling civil society. If they are not to be lifted or modified, there must be urgent attention to developing the oil-for-food exchanges fostered by the UN and other possibilities for humanitarian aid.

(v) We do not write from a pacifist position, but from a common concern to urge government to search more actively



for alternatives to violence, and to seek to work with and for international consensus, rather than allowing any kind of “superpower” mentality to make the running.

We raise these points on the basis of the Christian conviction that innocent citizens have the right not to become the target of threats and violence, and that the building of trust between peoples is the overriding priority for policy in such circumstances. Our prayers continue for all involved at every level.

ROWAN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Monmouth; PETER PRICE, Bishop of Kingston; BARRY MORGAN, Bishop of Bangor; WILFRED WOOD, Bishop of Croydon; JOHN AUSTIN, Bishop of Aston; CHRISTOPHER MAYFIELD, Bishop of Manchester; GRAHAM JAMES, Bishop of St German; WILLIAM IND, Bishop of Truro; JACK NICHOLLS, Bishop of Sheffield; PETER SELBY, Bishop of Worcester

Tax benefits

Your leading article (“Three steps forward and one step back for Mr Brown”, 10 February) identifies a central theme of the forthcoming Budget as a shift from cash benefits to tax reliefs, most importantly via the replacement of family credit by a working families tax credit.

You praise the psychological advantage of shifting to a culture where people feel that they stand on their own feet rather than relying on state handouts. This has always been the traditional Treasury distinction between tax reliefs/allowances and benefits, of course – and a completely artificial one it too.

In recent months, the new government seems by and large to have stopped referring to “welfare dependency”, “hand-outs” and the “underclass”. This is a very welcome change. But to distance in-work support from help given via social security, by routing it via the tax system instead, risks exacerbating

the existing divisions between those in and out of work and the stigma of reliance on benefits.

To justify this by feeding the illusion that those of us in work are free-standing individuals getting no support via the fiscal system is to add insult to injury.

FRAN BENNETT
Oxford

Changing countryside

This country-dweller is sick of having his views “represented” by others. First it was the hunting lobby. Now I see that the Country Landowners Association and the National Farmers Union are claiming to speak for me (“When the wrath of the country people will be set ablaze”, 7 February).

I love the landscape and the villages in my part of England. I like to walk in the woods and experience the passing of the seasons. I do not complain about the noise of tractors nor the smell of slurry. At the same time, I enjoy rock concerts and the cinema and the theatre. I

travel to watch Premier League football. I vote Labour. I can't remember the last time I tugged my forelock. And I am realistic enough to recognise that, if it is to thrive, the countryside has to change.

A majority of country people oppose hunting with hounds. Quite apart from the obvious, the hunt is a nuisance and an inconvenience to those of us who live here. My guess is that a majority also want to see the “right-to-roam” enshrined in law – a manifesto commitment on which the Government seems to be planning to renege.

DAVID WILKINS
Berwick St Leonard, Wiltshire

Local democracy

Sir Jeremy Beecham calls for non-domestic rates to be returned to local control and claims that greater financial autonomy for local authorities is necessary to increase democracy (“Missing voters to be lured with polling booths in supermarkets”, 10 February).

The fact is that, in 1989, when responsibility for setting the business rate was still with local government, businesses in inner London contributed three times more to local authority coffers than did domestic ratepayers – voters. This model of local democracy is not one we should be seeking to restore.

SIMON SPERRY
London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
London EC4

Flying finance

Hamish McRae is right to point out (Business, 3 February) that the civil aircraft industry is one of the more extreme examples of corporate concentration, not least due to its highly capitalistic nature and its huge barriers to entry. However, his suggestion that the two remaining aircraft manufacturers, Airbus and Boeing, only the latter can make a living without “subsidies” is wide of the mark.

Airbus Industrie does not receive subsidies – if Mr McRae means free, financial hand-outs. Rather, its industrial partners have received refundable launch-aid for some of the costs of research and development of specific aircraft programmes, with principal and interest repayable as a levy on aircraft sales. The European governments, having shared the risks of setting up aircraft-manufacturing activity in Europe, also share in its rewards.

The US authorities, on the other hand, through an indirect financial aid mechanism where repayment terms are nebulous, are generous to their manufacturers, thereby giving them a measurable advantage over us. Were Airbus Industrie the beneficiary of such largesse, its challenge to Boeing would be even more formidable.

ROBERT ALZART
Vice President, Corporate Communications
Airbus Industrie
Blagnac, France

Save the arts

Loud bravos for the *Independent* for campaigning to rescue the arts from the brink of disaster. Tax relief for individual giving would be a boon. However, it would be damaging if the Government chose to decrease arts funding as a consequence of it.

We must not adopt the American model *holus-bolus*. America's most renowned living playwright has been urging us for years to keep our system of government subsidy. Arthur Miller has good reason. His fascinating later plays could not find a stage at home, but our subsidised theatre premiered them.

The continuance, indeed the increase, of public subsidy for the work at the beginning of the artistic ecological chain remains essential. The American experience is that, on average, it's the safe and prestigious end of the chain which most readily attracts private money.

The Government must continue subsidising the educational and the adventurous and the community arts, and it must invest in its current policy of making all the arts financially and socially accessible. Indeed, without such enlightened investment in the grass-roots, we would not have the more obvious successes of British culture which earn so much for the Treasury at home and abroad.

PHILIP HEDLEY
Artistic Director
Theatre Royal Stratford East
London E15

Pre-millennium Bug

Your article “Millennium Bug: Blair goes to war” (9 February) repeats the misunderstanding that the crisis will only occur as the clocks strike midnight on 31 December 1999. Companies will find that the crisis is upon them as soon as they attempt to place a sales order, purchase order or other transaction into 2000 which, for a company with long lead times, will be well before the end of December 1999.

PETER HARRIS
Rugby, Warwickshire

Abolish the church

I was incensed by the letter (6 February) from the Rev Peter Hutton, calling for the abolition of the lottery. Coming from someone employed in an industry that has for centuries exploited the credulous, gullible and needy, it's a bit rich.

ROBERT SMITH
Mersham, Surrey

I can't stand Sylvia Plath's poetry, but you should hear her comic material



MILES KINGTON

Brian Walden attracted a flurry of publicity the other day by saying the unsayable – that is, for saying that he thought Nelson Mandela was not a wholly admirable person. The late Enoch Powell will be remembered, poor chap, entirely for saying the unsayable on one single occasion, even though it is paradoxical that such a scholarly academic chap should have caught the public fancy entirely in the character of a fiery racist. Prince Charles caught the attention of the public by saying the unsayable about modern architecture.

A lot of us in private life probably risked a lot of flak by asking unsayable questions about Princess Diana. (Questions like: “Who cares?” and “Why has everyone gone mad?”)

But I think it is very healthy to say the unsayable, to question comfortable assumptions. For instance, there is a goody-goody assumption on the programme *Desert Island Discs* that everyone will want

the Bible and Shakespeare along with their chosen book. I don't know how many Muslims or atheists have been on the programme, but I wonder what they thought of having the Bible forced on them. And I do remember at least one occasion on which Shakespeare has been rejected. When Carla Lane was a guest on *Desert Island Discs* she was presented with the obligatory Bible and Shakespeare by the mandatory Sue Lawley. Unusually she told Sue Lawley she would rather not have the Shakespeare, as she didn't get anything out of him.

I can't remember the reasons she gave, nor what Sue Lawley said in response. If indeed she could think of anything to say, but I do remember a) disagreeing with Carla Lane, b) admiring her courage in saying what she said, c) envying the amount of free time she must have accrued through not bothering with Shakespeare.

And yet we must all have deaf areas

which are totally unresponsive to things we really ought to respond to. I, for instance, spent many years as a jazz reviewer in which I never once confessed to my inability to enjoy Billie Holiday's singing. She was the ultimate jazz singer, we are always told, which is a shame, as I actively dislike the sound of her voice and find her style unpleasantly mannered. On the few occasions that I voiced my inability to appreciate her, I got the sort of reaction from other jazz lovers that the Archbishop of Canterbury might get if he let drop at the Synod that he wasn't too sure he saw the point of God, so I started to keep quiet about what I felt about Billie Holiday.

Same about Sylvia Plath. I have tried on several occasions to tackle her writing, and have always found it so gloomy and nerve-racking that I have ended up flinging it joyfully across the room and swearing never to try again. The only time I have ever liked the idea of Sylvia Plath was, oddly,

when I came across a tape of her voice in the BBC Radio Archives. She wasn't reading poetry. She wasn't even talking about poetry. She was talking about the British weather and landscape, and how it struck an American newcomer to these shores, and what she said was bright and funny. Bright and funny! Sylvia Plath being bright and funny! It seems incredible, doesn't it? You can keep her poetry, I'm afraid, but I do like her comic material...

(I sometimes feel the same about Dylan Thomas. I like *Under Milk Wood* a lot better than anything else he ever wrote. I once dared to say so in a Welsh gathering, and I could feel the glittering hostility immediately. I shall not make the same mistake again. Dylan Thomas is the only world-renowned writer produced by Wales since the War, and criticising him constitutes more than just voicing an opinion – it's tantamount to trying to sabotage the Welsh economy.)

As a jazz lover, I am very well aware that a lot of people feel this way about jazz. Jazz people always think they are hard done by when it comes to air-time, and never cease to badger BBC Radio for more jazz coverage. Recently things have got better and there is more jazz, especially on Radio 3. So I should have foreseen the letters which were read out on *Feedback* the other day, indignantly saying that there was FAR too much jazz on Radio 3 these days...

But when it comes to saying the unsayable, and voicing prejudices, and airing blind-spots, it was a jazz musician who came up with one of the best examples ever. It is said that when Buddy Rich, the hard-driving, hard-bitten jazz drummer, was in hospital for his last major heart operation, the surgeon came past his bed one evening and said to him: “Everything all right, Mr Rich? Anything bothering you?”

“Yeah,” he said. “Country music.”

Valentine's Day proves that romance is alive and well



**HAMISH
MCRAE**
THE FUTURE
OF MARRIAGE

First, a helpful reminder. Just in case you might have forgotten, Saturday is St Valentine's day. So if you are inclined to put a note in this newspaper to the effect that "Little nut brown hare loves big nutcracker here infinitely" (an authentic one from a couple of years' back), you have until noon today to do so.

If you do, you will be carrying on a tradition that is more than 2,000 years old. The day carries the name of St Valentine (a Roman priest clubbed to death circa 270) or possibly the other St Valentine (Bishop of Terni, martyred a few years later). But the idea of a countryside festival in the middle of February to celebrate the mating of birds (and, by extension, human mating) predates Christianity. The festival of Lupercalia was a Roman pagan one, held on 15 February. The date came forward a day when the Christians adopted the festival and linked it to St V. But the idea seems to have carried on, more or less unchanged, right through the Middle Ages, to be mentioned by Chaucer (*Assembly of Fowls*) and by Shakespeare (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*). So those of us who contribute to the 11.34 million valentine cards the Royal Mail expects to be posted this week are not just dupes of the modern greetings card industry; we are prisoners of a much older tradition.

We remain prisoners, however, at a moment when the role of women – at least in western society – has changed more in the last 40 years than at any time in the previous 2,000. Take two measures of that change: marriage and female participation in the workforce. The new *Social Trends*, published at the end of last month, reported that by 1996 births outside marriage here in Britain had reached 36 per cent (and it is over 50 per cent in Sweden).

As for female participation in the workforce, while we have not yet reached the point of Sweden, where there are more women in jobs than men, there are 11.75 million women in employment in Britain against 14.5 men, whereas in 1979 there were only 9.5 million women and 14.3 million men. In other words, there are more than two million more women in work than there were two decades ago; but 300,000 fewer men. Gradually, inexorably, the workforce is becoming feminised.

These changes are remarkable. Indeed when humankind looks back on the last quarter of century I suspect that the dominating change – more important than the end of the Cold War or the economic revival of China – will be the change in the lives of women, in particular the increase in their earning capacity and the social consequences associated with that. Those social consequences of course include the freedom to get out of unsatisfactory marriages, or to have children

without the social and economic pressure to get married first.

We may be dissatisfied with marriage, but our desire for romance evidently continues as strongly as ever, for how else could one explain the increasing enthusiasm for this pagan festival of the mating birds? Does this simply mean that we want romance without commitment? Or could it be that the last couple of decades will come to be seen as an historical oddity? Maybe in another couple of decades, the institution of marriage will have made a come-back, births out of wedlock will be in rapid decline and women will have chosen to give up paid work and return to being "homemakers", cooking nourishing meals to welcome home their frazzled husbands?

By coincidence, some support for the "women of leisure" came yesterday from one of those surveys of women's opinion (published by a magazine called *Top Secret*). It suggested that given the choice most women would like to give up work and be homemakers.

It is certainly possible that the developed world could revert to the pattern where women did go back to homemaking: that happened in the 1950s when the marriage age dropped, the birth rate rose and female participation rates in the workforce fell. But I think, looking ahead one or two generations at least, that the recent change in work patterns will be permanent. The harsh reality of the rise in the proportion of elderly people relative to those of working age will mean that just about everybody who can work will have to do so.

On the other hand I also suspect that marriage will make a come-back. That is not a comment on the moralising attitudes of our new political masters; rather it is an observation of US social trends, where there is considerable pressure to try to find ways of beefing up the marriage contract. As yet there is little evidence here of the approval that used to be attached to "living in sin" or "trading in for a younger model" – indeed the politically correct behaviour seems to be to dump the wife and marry the mistress. But it is important to remember that social attitudes do swing from one extreme to another, and just as the 1950s now seem an oddity of repressive social (and sexual) conformity, so the present norm of one-third of children being born outside marriage may seem equally odd in another 40 years' time.

Indeed it is just possible that the revival of Valentine's day – statistically more cards being posted than ever before in our history – is a sort of lead indicator suggesting a rise in a desire for stable relationships. Unless we are absolutely hopeless romantics or profound hypocrites, when we profess undying love and devotion to each other (in pretty doxy language) we do actually mean it. So our desire for love and romance seems to be as great as ever. What we haven't quite figured out is how to combine that aspiration with a genuine equality of opportunity in the workplace and a genuine equality of chore-sharing in the home.

If we have failed on that score, our failure is unsurprising. The rise of women's economic opportunities is a change of seismic proportions. There is no road-map of how we should adjust, so this generation has to make it up as it goes along, with only common sense as a guide. It would be astounding if it did not take a while to establish new social norms to apply to the changed economic scene. But gradually that will happen. And I expect it will happen by refashioning, adapting and developing institutions that go back for thousands of years – like Valentine's day, and also like marriage.

A Deputy Prime Minister should watch the company he keeps



**GLEND
COOPER**
NEVER SUP
WITH STARS

"You should never put on your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth," said Ibsen. You should also take your raincoat with you, John Prescott could have added after attending the Brit Awards on Monday night.

The poor old deputy Prime Minister fell victim at what is fast becoming an annual event at the Brit Awards – the Jarvis Cocker Moment. Named after the lead singer of Pulp, it is the moment when pop stars suddenly remember that their job isn't all about huge record contracts, PR opportunities and sensible lifestyles. For a brief second they remember that the whole point about rock'n'roll is to be mad, bad and dangerous to know.

It's a lesson politicians seem reluctant to take on board, however, as can be seen by Mr Prescott's surprise at his dousing by the alternative band Chumbawamba. They've somehow been seduced into thinking that pop stars are nothing more than cuddly photo opportunities vital to any political party. One Downing Street insider remarked acidly yesterday that there were more No 10 people at the Brit Awards than in Washington for Blair's love-in with Clinton. Well, I suppose the Spice Girls were being presented with a special prize for overseas success, which is more upbeat than the overseas failure to deal with Iraq.

But you can't rely on pop stars to behave themselves, particularly at the Brit Awards. Jarvis Cocker started it at the 1996 awards when Michael Jackson adopted a Messianic pose surrounded by adoring waifs in rags while he sang "Earth Song". Cocker, hero of the Common People objected to this yucky gushiness and bounded on stage.

Still he isn't the only one to behave badly. You can always rely on Oasis. At the same awards ceremony Liam Gallagher tried to push a statuette up his bottom and Noel Gallagher snarled at Michael Hutchence "Has-beens shouldn't be

giving awards to gonnabes."

Last year it was somewhat quieter with only Irvine Welsh's salute to the Liverpool dockers and, most daringly, ITV's decision to broadcast the evening's best joke, which dealt with the prickly topic of pop stars and cocaine. "Charlie, wherever you are, can you make yourself known," requested the comedienne Mrs Merton. "They're all asking for you backstage..."

Still, if you want to organise bad behaviour properly, you do need the fully paid up anarchist to do so. Danbert Nobacon, member of Chumbawamba (who had already taunted the Government about the Liverpool dockers), waited until Fleetwood Mac were playing, then crept up on John Prescott from behind, and emptied an ice bucket over him.

Nobacon's fellow band member "Boff" later said, tantalisingly, that Nobacon and Mr Prescott had a long running "thing" but declined to elaborate further – such to everyone's disappointment. Mr Prescott released a statement yesterday condemning Chumbawamba's act as "deplorable", "totally unacceptable public behaviour", and said he was considering making a complaint. "It now appears that it was a publicity stunt designed to draw attention to the group's act," added the official statement. "[Mr Prescott] thinks it is utterly contemptible that his wife and other women-folk should have been subjected to such terrifying behaviour simply because they were accompanying a public figure at an event designed to support the British music industry."

Oh for goodness' sake,



A very wet politician: John Prescott at the Brit Awards Photograph: Chris Harris

just plain awkward – rather like the adolescents it appeals to.

Politicians and pop stars schmoozing up to one another is nothing unusual. Harold Wilson awarded the Beatles MBEs in 1965. President Clinton asked Fleetwood Mac to play at his first inaugural celebrations. Over a succession of dinners in 1972, Tom Driberg tried to persuade Mick Jagger to

(mostly naff) pop stars and comedians to drinkies at Number Ten, the very people Blair is trying to impress will be turned off," he said.

Bill Drummond, part of the art pranksters the K Foundation, agrees. Last year he attacked Alan McGee, head of Oasis's record company, Creation, for joining the Government's task force on the arts.

against low wages for CD packers. One of the demonstrators who vaulted over a barricade to get to Cherie Blair said she had promised to look into the case. Will she? No one will be cheering All Saints quite so loudly if they become associated with the party that cuts benefits.

No, the Government needed a blast of icy water to remind its members to stop behaving like starchy-eyed teens when a pop star swings into view. Tony and Co now have to act out the roles of responsible parental figures of Her Majesty's Government. By trying too hard to be in touch with popular culture, they're not only making themselves look silly but destroying the street-cred of countless stars along the way.

When Virginia Bottomley invited Alan McGee to her office for tea, he politely but firmly refused. "With her record of closing hospitals down," said the man who discovered Oasis, "I am concerned that fraternising with her may result in the closure of my record company."

Everyone cheered and thought Oasis were cool. A year later Alan McGee joins a government task force, everyone hates Oasis and even Noel himself admits the third album wasn't much good. I rest my case.

The Government, in its desire to be young and hip, has overlooked the fact that youth culture is rebellious, and just plain awkward

John, take a chill pill. The whole point of being an anarchist band is nothing if not to indulge in deplorable and unacceptable behaviour. And you're not going to endear yourself any further to British youth by talking about "womankind" being terrified and then allowing yourself to be "comforted" by Ginger Spice, Geri Halliwell. I'm sure any woman would be more terrified by Geri looming over her man than a solitary anarchist.

But the Blair government in its desire to be young, hip and everything that is Cool Britannia has somehow overlooked the fact that a big part of youth culture is being rebellious, creative and

stand as a Labour MP.

But all this cooing up to the pop industry is inevitably going to end up making everyone look stupid. Noel Gallagher was vaguely amusing when he was rebellious. But when Noel slurs the following: "There are seven people in here who are given hope to the young people of this country. Me, our kid, Guigay, Bonehead, Alan White [Oasis], Alan McGee [the boss of Creation Records] ... and Tony Blair." you just want to vomit.

Last week Wayne Hemmings, chairman of Red or Dead, warned Blair that attempts to "rebrand" Britain as the epicentre of coolness were just "sad". "By simply inviting a few

"I'm getting very frightened," he said at the time. "It is the job of the arts to stand outside the establishment. As soon as you start becoming part of the PR of a government you are getting into a dangerous area."

And what happens when the Government starts implementing things that aren't quite so popular? While, during the review of the year, the audience at the Brit Awards were cheering for Blair's election victory, they had forgotten the 200 demonstrators outside, protesting

Elected mayors could give Personality to local government



**DAVID
WALKER**
POWER TO
THE PEOPLE

Go to Birmingham, Manchester or Newcastle-upon-Tyne and it's as quiet as Calabaria. Local Labour activists are observing the code of *omertà*.

Labour councillors ought to be fuming. Since last May, ministers from their own party have cut their grants, moved to take away what is left of their control of schools and social services, excluded them from the new regional set-up, screwed their spending caps down, all the while badgering them in Thatcherite tones about efficiency and effectiveness. And the response: not a cheep.

Yet the silence is not too much of a puzzle. Those councillors know their capacity to say boo to Tony Blair and his Cabinet is limited by their own

parlous position in the public's hearts and minds. Teresa Stewart, veteran Old Left leader of Birmingham, knows full well that a word out of place would have Alastair Campbell rifling through his dictionary of party put-downs but would that matter if she could mobilise Handsworth and Aston? Lord (Steve) Bassam, leader of Brighton, is not just constrained by his mint-new peerage but by the distinctly ambiguous attitude towards his council of the residents of Kemp Town.

For every opinion poll showing people value local self-government in principle, councillors daily drown in a sea of apathy, tinged with harsh criticism of the services they provide, from pavements to public housing. The fact that under Thatcher councils lost power is a ready excuse but not a convincing explanation. The bigger reason is that the way local political business is conducted sits ill in the culture. All those drafty halls and smoke-filled rooms smell of yesterday. When was the last time you heard a reference to council affairs in Albert Square or The Street?

Councillors get by on suffering. Out there, there is no enthusiasm for what they do. Tony Blair knows that. It's because they know he knows it that the municipal silence of recent months has been so resounding. And that's also the

reason why Labour councillors – currently so dominant in the local scene – have no choice but to respond enthusiastically to the revivalist programme for local democracy presented the other day by John Prescott.

Even before – see Glenda Cooper above – he went to humiliation at the Brit Awards, the Deputy Prime Minister had been practising his Sixties hits by giving his green paper the title "power to the people". If you

are a councillor comfortable in your committee, his recipe for plebiscites, Klieg lights and mayors could look mighty threatening. But at this moment in time you have no choice to pick up the Government's suggestions and run with them.

Labour councillors know – if they have any political intelligence at all – that in these circumstances Prescott is the best friend they have got: there is a swarm of bright young things in No 10 already thinking the unthinkable about getting rid of councils as we know them. The education minister Stephen Byers, tipped for the top, is a fierce critic. The social services

minister Paul Boateng says councils are members of the finger-tip club. The choice is stark. Either councils change radically or they face extinction.

But now the Government has dangled a life-line in front of them in the shape of its proposal for elected mayors. This is essentially about trying to inject Personality into local public administration, to give local people a means of identifying subjectively with grey procedure.

When was the last time you heard a reference to council affairs in Albert Square or The Street?

At present local government is a charisma-free zone. After you have recalled Joe Chamberlain "gassing and watering" Birmingham in the last century, T. Dan Smith in Newcastle in the Sixties and Ken Livingstone at the GLC in the early Eighties, big figures are hard to find. (Smith may have taken a bung or two, but for a few years at least he gave Geordies real pride in their city's civic identity.)

The mayoral office, invested with executive power and subject to direct elections, might attract people with pulling power. We may not be very impressed with the names

mentioned so far in connection with the Greater London mayoralty (with the exception, perhaps, of Glenda Jackson who is reported to be on the point of announcing her candidacy), but there is no denying the frisson of interest it has excited. And that is not just the polls confirm, among professional chatterers. Ordinary Londoners have actually been heard talking about their self-government! (I know. I heard them myself on a bus in Clapham the other day.)

Of course the cult of personality does not offer much to the municipal mavens who have toiled away for years in their surgeries and committees. But without Personality, what prospects do local authorities have in a television age, when the public space has shrunk and people are increasingly willing to spend time and energy on collective endeavour?

There are other, imaginative proposals in John Prescott's paper and in Lord Hunt's experimental arrangements Bill, now before the Lords. They ought to be eagerly seized. It won't do for councillors to ring their hands and worry whether, even if they did miraculously reinsert councils into the public's political imagination, the central government would ever respond by entrusting them with more powers.

The point is that they have

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FINANCIAL JOURNAL OF THE YEAR

BP investors set for \$1bn share buyback bonanza this year

By Chris Godsmark
Business Correspondent

British Petroleum is planning a rolling programme of share buybacks, likely to generate windfalls to investors worth hundreds of millions of pounds a year, despite disappointing shareholders yesterday with weaker than expected profits.

BP first revealed its long-awaited share-buyback plans last summer but investors were asked to wait until the annual shareholders' meeting in April for details of the policy. The oil giant is now expected to seek investors' permission to make a series of buybacks, with the aim of distributing excess profits in a year-on-year bonanza. The company will seek to renew the buyback powers at each subsequent agm.

John Browne, chief executive, will tell shareholders that the company can no longer find sufficiently attractive investment opportunities for all of its cash. The company is expected to invest some \$5.7bn (£3.6bn), similar to the figure achieved in 1997, but still has substantial sums of extra cash which the management believe should be handed back to investors.

Though BP needs to ask shareholders for the power to make buybacks, it has since last year spent \$270m on purchasing stock for its employees share schemes. Mr Browne said the timing of the buybacks would depend on further clarification of the UK tax regime, following the Government's decision to phase out advanced corporation tax on dividends.

Announcing a 13 per cent rise in annual profits to a record £2.8bn, BP said its debt stood at \$6.9bn (£4.3bn), lower than the group's target range of \$7bn-\$8bn. This would suggest the first buybacks this year could reach \$1bn (£600m).

At the same time BP will pledge a steady increase in dividends to investors, based on underlying profits generated from an average oil price of around \$16 a barrel. BP yesterday raised its quarterly dividend by 0.25p to 5.75p, bringing the annual payout to 22p, a 13 per cent rise on 1996.

Mr Browne will also reveal much tougher efficiency targets at the agm as part of BP's self-help programme. The company had almost achieved its targets for the millennium by the end of last year. BP has made efficiency gains worth

around \$1.2bn, just \$300m short of the 2000 target.

Though Mr Browne kept investors guessing about the new policy yesterday, he promised BP would deliver "new and different ways of doing business". He added: "We are still motoring and we are still speeding up... The journey continues; we haven't just arrived."

BP shares fell 21p to 793p after the group revealed a 4 per cent drop in profits between October and December to £636m. The fall in fourth quarter profits was blamed on currency weaknesses in Europe and the Far East.

BP played down suggestions that the falling oil price was to blame, despite the fact that the \$18.40 a barrel averaged by BP during the quarter was some 20 per cent lower than the year before. Brent crude was trading yesterday at just over \$15 a barrel, compared with a peak during 1996 of around \$25.

Mr Browne claimed BP's financial performance no longer depended on oil prices. "The supposedly iron link between our profit and the oil price has been broken," BP expected prices to trade at the bottom end of a \$15-\$18 a barrel range, though Mr Browne quickly added that this was "not a forecast".

Delays to the deep water Foinaven field to the west of Shetland cost BP about \$70m last year. Production finally started in December after a series of technical problems and delays due to bad weather. Other big projects in Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico, Angola and the Caspian were all expected to contribute to a surge in production during 1998.



John Browne: No attractive investments for all BP cash



The Pru has provided £200m for projects including the Second Severn Crossing (above), the Dartford Bridge and the Skye crossing. Photograph: Rob Stratton

By Michael Harrison

Government unveils list of 50 public sector PFI projects

The Government has identified 50 public sector projects with a capital value of £5bn as priorities for completion under the Private Finance Initiative.

The schemes include a £200m project to condense the top security GCHQ listening centre in Cheltenham on to one site, a £180m refurbishment of the Ministry of Defence's Whitehall headquarters, a £330m ticketing system for London Underground and a new £140m hospital for Edinburgh.

A number of large schools programmes also feature on the list of "significant" schemes in-

cluding a project to refurbish 38 primary and secondary schools in Glasgow.

However, the list contains only one road project - a £125m scheme to upgrade the A13, known as the Thames Gateway.

Unveiling the list, Geoffrey Robinson, the Paymaster General, also disclosed that 30 schemes worth £1.5bn had been signed off by the Treasury's pri-

rate finance taskforce since Labour came to power last May. This brings the running total including the Channel Tunnel Rail Link to £8.5bn. However, the Treasury has abandoned its formal target of completing £14bn worth of PFI schemes by the end of next financial year.

Mr Robinson said the schemes had been selected because they were either big, high

profile, ground-breaking or acted as models for how the PFI could be applied in particular areas of the public sector.

He played down fears that projects not featured on the list, such as the M8 motorway in Scotland, had been downgraded or would not get PFI backing.

Mr Robinson denied that the collapse of London & Continental Railways' plan for the

rail link - by far the biggest project attempted under the PFI - had in any way undermined the initiative.

Adrian Montague, the Dresdner Kleinwort Benson banker brought in last year to head up the taskforce, also disclosed that finance for PFI projects was now being raised through the private placement market in addition to bank debt and public bonds.

The Prudential has so far provided about £200m for a range of projects including the Second Severn Crossing, the Dartford Bridge and the Skye crossing.

US telecoms giant reveals internet telephone challenge to BT

The world's first world-wide phone service using the internet computer network to send signals was unveiled yesterday, a move which its backers predicted could more than halve the cost of international phone calls.

USA Global Link, the world's largest discount reseller of call time, is to spend \$1.2bn (£750m) building the network, which will provide the biggest challenge yet to the established giants such as AT&T and British Telecom. The company has expanded rapidly since its formation in 1992 by buying

Move could halve the cost of international calls writes, Chris Godsmark Business Correspondent

bulk capacity on long-distance lines and selling it at budget prices to customers.

The first plank of the new network, linking New York with Dublin and slashing the cost of transatlantic calls in the process, will be in place by the end of March. USA Global Link plans to spend \$500m on the first three-year phase of the project, which will involve installing 500 computerised switches around the world.

The privately owned group has signed a letter of intent with 3Com Corporation, a US equipment manufacturer, to build the state-of-the-art equipment. Last year the two groups began the first full-scale trials of an internet voice telephony service in Europe in an attempt to end doubts about service quality.

"We wanted to solve the technical challenges. This is not going to be some kind of hack solution with jerky sound quality. It's a real phone system with all the quality people would expect," said Mark Petrick, Global Link's communications director.

The service works by routing calls through the existing local phone network to a switch, which changes the signal into digital information matching that transmitted on the internet. Many more "packets" of information can be transmitted across long-distance lines in this

way than with the older analogue phone technology.

Experts are predicting that internet phone traffic will become a serious challenge to the expensive digital technology being deployed by companies like BT and Energis. A recent report by Ovum, the respected consultancy group, concluded that internet voice traffic could offer more capacity, lower prices and lower billing costs than conventional networks.

Technological strides are already changing the economics of phone systems, with prices for international calls falling to as little as 7p per minute between the UK and the US. USA Global Link predicted it could at least halve the already discounted "reselling" charges to customers.

It said initial switches would be installed in Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland and Hong Kong, though the

company has no immediate plans to offer a UK service. Alongside ordinary voice telephony, the network will offer broadband services such as video links and high-speed data transmission.

To fund the expansion, Global Link is expected to float part of the company on US stock markets later this year. The group, saw revenues grow to \$241m last year, was set up by two groups of family investors in Iowa in the Midwest to exploit the potential for cut-price telephony.

Nomura pulls out of bidding for Energy

By Michael Harrison

Nomura, the Japanese bank, last night pulled out of the bidding for Energy Group, the owner of Eastern Electricity, insisting that its decision was based solely on price and not the prospect of being blocked by the regulatory authorities.

The move reduces the contest for Energy group to a two-way fight between the US power companies, PacifiCorp and Texas Utilities. PacifiCorp last week came back with an agreed 765p a share offer for Energy group, valuing the business at £4.06bn after being cleared to bid again by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Nomura's interest in bidding cast a spotlight on Guy Hands, managing director of its Principal Finance Group who reportedly earns £40m a year, and the methods the Japanese company would have used to finance any offer.

Last night, however, Mr Hands said: "After discussions with industry experts and with regulators, Nomura strongly asserts that ownership of Eastern Electricity by Nomura International would have been viewed in the same light by the regulatory authorities as ownership by PacifiCorp or Texas Utilities. We regard any claims to the contrary as ill-informed and misleading." Nomura said Energy Group's return on capital was insufficient to justify a price above 765p.

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Power engineers may get on their bikes to beat the millennium bug

By Chris Godsmark

Hundreds of London Electricity engineers could be told to get on their bikes as part of contingency plans to beat the year 2000 computer bug and millennium celebrations in the capital.

The proposal, under serious consideration by senior executives, is one of a host of ideas generated by a working party of engineers in London's main power distribution business. The group has been asked to come up with ways to stop London's lights going out, should the world-wide computer meltdown predicted by some experts become reality.

London fears that massive traffic disruption to the capital on

New Year's Eve could make it virtually impossible for engineers to get to faults on the system.

One way round the chaos would be for all its engineers to be issued with mountain bikes, enabling them to squeeze through the congestion. "We're looking at all the options. Our priority is to keep the lights on and if it came to giving our engineers bikes then so be it," said a spokesman.

Many interruptions to supplies could come if computer systems crash, though London, in common with other companies, has been spending millions of pounds attempting to fix the problem.

The millennium bug comes because most computers can only recognise the last two dig-

its of the year. It means computers are unable to distinguish between 2000 and 1900, causing all kinds of unexpected difficulties.

British Petroleum yesterday became the latest company to reveal huge costs to fix the bug. The oil giant said it expected to spend around \$140m (£88m), on top of up to \$70m to get ready for the single European currency.

Other suggestions from the electricity group included installing an emergency phone service linking electricity substations. Another is to abandon the computer age altogether and post engineers to all the main sub-stations, most of which are fully automated, ready to operate them manually.

By Nigel Cope and Peter Thal Larsen

Two of Britain's largest companies issued stern warnings yesterday about the potentially devastating impact of the millennium bug on computer systems.

Unilever, the Persil detergent and Flora margarine consumer goods group, warned its smaller suppliers that they could be de-listed if their systems were not millennium compliant by spring next year. The company has already said that it will cost £250m-£300m to ensure that its own systems will function effectively through 2000.

Reuters, the media and information group, revealed it

would cost £73m to prepare its dealing and information screens for the year 2000. It spent £11m on fixing the bug last year, and it expects the programme to cost a further £31m this year. Although it has set a target of fixing all its systems by the end of the year, the company thinks it will have to spend a similar amount solving last-minute problems in 1999.

To make managers address the issue, Reuters plans to adjust senior executives' bonuses depending on whether they meet targets for fixing systems.

Rob Rowley, finance director, said £73m was the additional amount Reuters had to spend to fix the bug. The company is also devoting a large amount of existing resources to

the issue. This year alone, it expects in-house staff to spend 725 staff hours tackling the problem.

At Unilever, Niall FitzGerald, the chairman, said: "We are concerned that not all our suppliers are giving this issue adequate attention." He said the lack of awareness was most acute among small and medium sized enterprises.

In a stark warning to the group's supplier base he added that companies who by spring 1999 still did not know whether their systems would operate effectively in the 2000 would find themselves in "a suspect position" in their relationship with Unilever.

He was speaking as Unilever reported flat profits on continuing operations of

£2.5bn. This excludes a £2.9bn exceptional profit on the sale of its specialty chemicals business to ICI last year. Mr FitzGerald said the turmoil in the Far East had not had a material effect on the business last year but would hit the group in 1998. However, he added that it may provide scope to make acquisitions of distressed companies in the region. The strength of sterling cost the company £200m last year.

Mr FitzGerald refused to be drawn on his plans for the group's £3.2bn cash pile. He repeated that the company's strategy was to use the funds to acquire businesses in its key product markets of food and personal care in developing markets. Investment column, page 23

STOCK MARKETS

| Index | Close | Change | Change (%) | 52 wk high | 52 wk low | Yield (%) |
|----------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| FTSE 100 | 5613.30 | 12.40 | 0.22 | 5675.10 | 4189.10 | 3.16 |
| FTSE 250 | 4887.00 | 8.70 | 0.18 | 4980.80 | 4384.20 | 3.12 |
| FTSE 350 | 2675.50 | 5.70 | 0.21 | 2686.20 | 2076.70 | 3.16 |
| FTSE All Share | 2606.18 | 5.41 | 0.21 | 2623.63 | 2056.07 | 3.14 |
| FTSE SmallCap | 2419.90 | 3.20 | 0.13 | 2416.70 | 2182.10 | 2.88 |
| FTSE Biotech | 1313.79 | 3.00 | 0.23 | 1346.50 | 1226.50 | 2.28 |
| FTSE AIM | 994.80 | 4.00 | 0.40 | 1158.00 | 665.90 | 1.03 |
| Dow Jones | 8289.63 | 108.12 | 1.32 | 8298.03 | 6856.78 | 1.67 |
| Nikkei | 17205.09 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 20510.75 | 14488.21 | 0.80 |
| Hang Seng | 10859.57 | -13.48 | -0.12 | 16820.31 | 7909.13 | 3.62 |
| Dax | 4323.75 | -38.80 | -0.87 | 4576.55 | 3156.17 | 1.74 |

INTEREST RATES

| Instrument | Rate | Change | Yield (%) |
|--------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| 3 month sterling | 5.00 | -0.01 | 5.00 |
| UK 10 year gilt | 5.00 | -0.01 | 5.00 |
| US long bond | 5.00 | -0.01 | 5.00 |
| Money Market Rates | | | |
| 3 month 1 yr | 7.50 | 1.18 | 7.44 |
| 1 yr 3 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 3 yr 5 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 5 yr 10 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 10 yr 30 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 30 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| Money Market Rates | | | |
| 3 month 1 yr | 7.50 | 1.18 | 7.44 |
| 1 yr 3 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 3 yr 5 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 5 yr 10 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 10 yr 30 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |
| 30 yr | 5.50 | 0.12 | 5.70 |

CURRENCIES

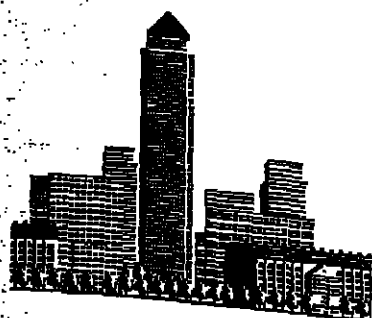
| Pair | Rate | Change | Yield (%) |
|------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| \$/£ | 1.6237 | -0.0001 | 1.6236 |
| DM/£ | 2.9437 | -0.0001 | 2.9436 |
| ¥/£ | 200.74 | -0.01 | 200.73 |
| \$/DM | 104.20 | -0.01 | 104.19 |
| DM/¥ | 108.10 | -0.01 | 108.09 |
| \$/¥ | 108.10 | -0.01 | 108.09 |
| Other Indicators | | | |
| Brent Oil (\$) | 14.70 | 0.03 | 20.97 |
| Gold (\$) | 299.85 | 1.30 | 341.05 |
| Silver (\$) | 7.14 | -0.06 | 4.92 |

TOURIST RATES

| Country | Rate | Country | Rate |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| Australia (dollars) | 2.3249 | Italy (lira) | 2.855 |
| Austria (schillings) | 20.21 | Japan (yen) | 199.77 |
| Belgium (francs) | 59.35 | Malta (lira) | 0.6265 |
| Canada (\$) | 2.2823 | Netherlands (guilders) | 3.2444 |
| Cyprus (pounds) | 0.8424 | Norway (kroner) | 11.03 |
| Denmark (kroner) | 11.03 | Portugal (escudos) | 252.48 |
| Finland (markka) | 8.7887 | Spain (pesetas) | 243.70 |
| France (francs) | 9.6527 | South Africa (rand) | 7.7792 |
| Germany (marks) | 2.8904 | Sweden (kroner) | 13.00 |
| Greece (drachmas) | 456.52 | Switzerland (francs) | 2.3322 |
| Hong Kong (\$) | 12.25 | Turkey (lira) | 350.215 |
| Ireland (pounds) | 1.1425 | USA (\$) | 1.5950 |

Source: Thomas Cook
Rates for indication purposes only

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OUTLOOK ON WHY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD REJECT RAILTRACK'S HIGH- SPEED PROPOSAL NOMURA'S FAILED BID FOR ENERGY GROUP, AND THE BONANZA OF SWITCHING TO DIGITAL

Cut-price rail link would be worse than nothing

On the basis that half a Channel Tunnel Rail Link is better than none at all, Railtrack has come up with a cut-price answer to John Prescott's dreams. It is offering to build the link and open it on time in 2003 for just £1.4bn. This is a third of the capital cost estimated by London & Continental Railways before its plans hit the buffers with a nasty bang.

There is only one snag. Railtrack's high speed line will link Paris and Brussels, not with the centre of London but with a hamlet in the north Kent countryside called Southfleet. From there, Eurostar passengers will complete the journey in more stately fashion, travelling on existing track to Waterloo International, not a gleaming new terminus at St Pancras.

The beauty of the scheme for a cash-strapped Government is its modest cost. Without the expensive business of having to tunnel under central London, Railtrack reckons it can build the link with perhaps just a third of the £1.2bn LCR originally asked for until it came back and doubled its estimate of the amount of public subsidy needed.

But unless Mr Prescott is desperate, which for all we know he may well be after his dousing at the Brit Awards, he will have no difficulty dismissing the scheme, which has more holes in it than a Eurostar traffic forecast. First, the cut-price link would shave just 15 minutes off the journey time to Paris.

That is neither enough to give Eurostar a decisive edge over the airlines, nor a smart use of £1.4bn or whatever the final

bill would come to with rolled up financing costs.

Second, the shortened link would not provide the increase in capacity for South East commuter services that is an integral part of the full-blown version. Third, it would not free up existing rail capacity in the south east, so there would be no chance of getting more freight off the road and onto rail. Nor finally would a high speed link that ended at Southfleet be much use for all those who would some day like Eurostar services to run north of London.

Since Mr Prescott's ministerial responsibilities include the environment and the regions, points three and four will not have been lost on him. So from virtually every standpoint, half a Channel Tunnel Rail Link would almost certainly be worse than none at all. Mr Prescott may reluctantly have to agree.

One bite too far for Nomura

It looks as if Nomura Securities and its high earning head of principal finance, Guy Hands, have finally tried to bite off more than they are capable of chewing. Last night they were blaming price for their withdrawal from the bidding for Energy Group, but the reasons must have been regulatory in equal measure. Anything tabled by Nomura looked certain to end up before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Nomura would have needed to bid very high indeed to persuade in-

vestors to await the uncertain outcome of such an investigation while PacificCorp's £4bn alternative offer is already there for the taking.

Nomura's shopping list in the UK has so far included a 5,500 strong chain of pubs, 57,000 Ministry of Defence homes, a train leasing company and the William Hill betting shops chain. In each case the assets have been paid for by "securitising" the income stream in the form of bonds, which are then sold to Nomura clients. This sounds like an impressive piece of rocket science but in fact the underlying concept is both simple and probably suspect.

In essence Nomura makes the companies pay for themselves by issuing bonds (debt by any other name) against the security of the assets and the income they produce. Equity is replaced with debt and in the process Nomura earns a whopping great commission, some of which goes to paying the reputed £40m per annum salary of Mr Hands. In the roaring 1980s this used to be called a highly leveraged buyout, and perhaps unsurprisingly, many of these things came to grief. In the sophisticated 90s, we have a more refined and less offensive way of describing it - securitisation. But it's the same thing.

So far this hasn't really mattered. It is hard to see on the sort of assets bought by Nomura up until now how anyone other than Nomura and its clients would be much harmed if it failed to work out. But Energy Group, which owns Eastern Elec-

tricity, one of the largest of the 12 regional electricity companies, is another matter.

Anything likely to be tabled by Nomura would not have amounted to a conventional change of ownership. However it was dressed up, inevitably it would have been a glorious piece of financial engineering designed essentially for the greater enrichment of Nomura and its Mr Hands. The Government was never likely to allow a public utility to be asset stripped in this way. Even the ingenuity of Mr Hands was going to struggle to find a way round this obstacle. It may well be that this high profile failure will come to mark the high tide of his ambition.

Switching off analogue

Amid all the hype about commercial opportunities of digital television, it's worth remembering that the biggest winner from the whole process may well be the government. Even if you couldn't care a less about BSkyB's promise of a 200-channel revolution, or that exciting package of programmes soon to be available from British Digital Broadcasting (BDB), there's no escaping from digital. Some time in the next millennium, watching five channels on your old TV will cease to be an option. Why? Because the government will have switched off the analogue signal that now supplies them.

The reasons for doing so will become abundantly clear on Thursday, when the

government publishes a discussion paper on the issue. Those parts of the radio spectrum used by analogue television are worth a fortune. If the government can get everyone to switch to digital television, it can flog off the analogue spectrum to mobile phone and data communications operators. Some reckon the auction could deposit as much as £6bn in the public coffers.

This in itself ought to make the likes of BSkyB and BDB very happy. If all us couch potatoes know our tellys are going to be worthless - the 1996 Broadcasting Act suggested the analogue signal be switched off five years after digital television was launched, or when half the population had digital TV, whichever is the sooner - they are more likely to consider buying a set-top box and signing up to all those new channels with dispatch.

Not content with a dominant market position, however, they want more. Why not, they argue, use some of that £6bn to subsidise the cost of digital television, so that even the less fortunate among us who can't afford to join the brave new information age will not be left out? Surely Tony Blair couldn't disagree?

Bunkum. Digital satellite and digital terrestrial are already enough of a license to print money without handing out a public subsidy on top. If the government really wants to be fair, it should leave the analogue signal on for another decade and let viewers make their own minds up. But in the end money always speaks and £6bn is a mighty tempting sum.

Labour hits inflation target for first time

Big bargains in the January sales were a key factor in the latest figures.

Diane Coyle and Michael Harrison report

Inflation was on target last month for the first time since Labour won power in May thanks to record price discounts in the new year sales.

The drop in the price of clothing and footwear last month was the biggest since 1947, while the price of household goods such as fridges and furniture recorded the biggest fall since comparable records began in 1956.

The scale of the price discounts in the sales brought the underlying measure of inflation down to its 2.5 per cent target for the first time since the general election. Analysts now believe bargain-hunting by consumers will keep interest rates from climbing any further.

"If you wanted a sign that interest rates have reached their peak, this must be it. There's a certain poetry about these figures," said Simon Briscoe, an economist at Nikko Europe.

Although some experts remained cautious ahead of today's Inflation Report from the Bank of England and official figures for pay growth, the financial markets celebrated the good news on inflation. Gilt prices surged and the pound shed three pence against the German mark to end at DM2.94.

The underlying inflation rate fell to 2.5 per cent last month from 2.7 per cent in December. The headline rate, which includes mortgage interest payments, fell to 3.3 per cent from 3.6 per cent.

The main downward pressures came from prices for food, clothing and household goods, along with housing costs. Even though some recent mortgage rates were still feeding through, they were smaller than a year ago.

The price of seasonal foods fell by 0.4 per cent, the first January decline since 1972. The decline took the annual inflation rate in this category sharply lower following some big jumps in recent months.

But the most dramatic developments stemmed from the much bigger price cuts in the sales this year than in the past, which accounted for half of the decline in overall inflation. Yesterday's figures for prices in the high street put into context the boom in sales reported by the British Retail Consortium's monthly survey earlier this week, indicating that the soaring turnover was driven by bargains.

The scale of price discounting in clothes and consumer electronics in January has increased virtually every year since 1986 as shoppers have become more bargain-conscious. Clothing prices fell by 6.6 per cent compared with a drop of 4.2 per cent in January 1997, while the fall in household goods prices this year was 3.9 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent last year.

The pattern is now for prices to rise in December and February, but fall by more in January. A similar phenomenon takes place on a smaller scale in



Price is right: Some observers believe bargain-hunting will keep interest rates from climbing higher. Photograph: Nicola Kurcz

the summer sales for clothing.

Adam Cole, an economist at HSBC James Capel, said: "Consumers' guerrilla tactics forced retailers to cut prices of clothing and household goods to an extent not seen since the war."

David Walton at Goldman Sachs said: "There is strategic shopping but also strategic selling. Retailers put their prices up before Christmas."

He added: "I'm not convinced consumers have the upper hand. There is no real sign of a margin squeeze in retailing." Mr Walton, who is one of the City analysts most convinced the cost of borrowing will

have to climb again, admitted he saw no prospect of this until at least May.

Others were much more confident about the interest rate outlook. John O'Sullivan at NatWest Markets said: "I don't see any danger of inflation straying too far from its target over the next two years."

The one remaining area of concern is potential pay pressure, with many analysts predicting that today's figures for the jobs market will show underlying average earnings growth will climb to 5 per cent because of higher bonuses. Whether pay growth stays that high will depend on

how much further unemployment can fall, and, in turn, how sharply the economy slows down as the year progresses.

The subdued picture on inflation was further underscored by a CBI regional trends survey showing that domestic prices fell in most parts of the country over the last four months. The survey also recorded a decline in manufacturing unit costs in all areas.

As expected, the strength of sterling took its toll on exporters with all regions of the country reporting a decline in export prices and all but three regions experiencing a decline in export orders. The sharpest

falls were in Northern Ireland, the North and the North-west.

Buoyant domestic demand came to the rescue of most regions, however, with manufacturers in seven out of the eleven areas recording a rise in total orders over the four-month period. Order books were healthiest in East Anglia, the South-west, East Midlands, the North, Scotland and the South-east.

Companies in eight regions expect export orders to fall over the next four months, partly due to currency factors and partly to the Asian economic crisis.

Increase in air passenger levy 'will cost 12,000 jobs'

The doubling of air passenger duty will cost 12,000 jobs and deprive the UK economy of more than £360m in foreign exchange earnings, according to an independent study by accountants Deloitte & Touche. The UK could lose more than 500,000 visitors a year if the increase in the levy is not scrapped. Together with the strong pound, the UK's international tourism receipts could fall by up to 5 per cent. Air passenger duty was increased last year to £10 per passenger departing for destinations within the EU and £20 for passengers travelling further afield.

Merger spending hits record

Merger mania has hit the City, pushing the stock market to new heights. In the last quarter of 1998, UK companies spent £15bn buying domestic rivals, the highest figure ever recorded, according to figures from the Office of National Statistics. The numbers were buoyed by the £12.5bn acquisition of Grand Metropolitan by Guinness to create Diageo. However expenditure on acquisitions overseas by UK companies fell to £4.3bn in the final quarter. The largest deal was the acquisition of Nycomed, the healthcare group, by Amersham International for £1.6bn.

Allied warns on liqueur sales

Allied Domecq's shares slipped 4p to 565p after it warned that US sales of Kahlua, its coffee liqueur, had been disappointing and refused to comment further on possible spirits mergers with rival drinks groups. Allied Domecq said that the strong pound would mean profits for the six months to February would fall slightly due to the impact of the strong pound, which will cost the group £50m in the current financial year.

Nationwide internet offer

Nationwide, the world's biggest building society, is launching itself as an internet service provider, it announced yesterday. The mutual society will be the first high street financial group to provide access to the internet. The service will provide up to five megabytes of web space, five e-mail addresses, access to the worldwide web and on-line banking.

Inn Business profits up

Inn Business, the pub retailer, yesterday proved that reports of the death of the local had been greatly exaggerated by announcing a rise in pre-tax profits to £6.5m (£2.7m) for the year to November. Inn Business, which has expanded its estate rapidly through acquisitions over the last few years to 473 pubs, is now looking for more purchases. Analysts forecast current year profits of £7.85m.

3i tops buyout league

3i, the venture capitalist, arranged equity for more UK management buyouts (MBOs) in 1997 than any other company, according to *Acquisitions Monthly*, the trade magazine. 3i was involved in 63 UK MBOs, almost four times more than NatWest Equity Partners, its closest rival. 3i's deals were worth £437m, NatWest's were worth £237m.

James Capel cuts Asia jobs

HSBC James Capel Asia, a subsidiary of HSBC Holdings, the banking group, is to cut around 27 jobs in its sales and research departments. A spokesperson said the cuts are a result of "regional restructuring of our activity". Ten jobs will go in Hong Kong, six in Indonesia, two in London and one in New York. Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand will also be affected, but Korea and Malaysia will not be hit.

City 'will be ready for euro'

The City of London will be ready for the introduction of the single European currency and will offer a full range of euro services in wholesale financial markets, David Clementi, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, told US investors last night. He emphasised London's strength as a financial centre and said the City would act as a "link between New York and the euro".

Investors back Argos's £540,000 man

By Nigel Cope
City Correspondent

Institutional investors in Argos, the besieged retailer, yesterday applauded the appointment of Stuart Rose as acting chief executive and said his £540,000 pay package was "miraculously low".

Mr Rose will receive the money - an annual salary of £320,000, a supplement of £40,000 and a joining fee of £180,000 - even if Argos capitulates to the £1.6bn hostile

bid from Great Universal Stores. One fund manager said: "I think it is quite modest. He could have negotiated for more." Another referred to Mr Rose's pay deal as "miraculously low given the circumstances".

Another referred to comments that Mr Rose would only have to add 0.2p to the Argos share price to cover his remuneration. "I think he probably will deliver an increase in shareholder value and so the deal will not look excessive. If he gets you

the extra cash then it is not too outrageous. He has to lead the defence and possibly run the company."

Institutions said Argos had done the right thing by bringing in an experienced retailer to defend against the bid. Chief executive Mike Smith is seriously ill.

One said: "This is a plus for Argos and a minus for GUS on the present terms. The board has acted sensibly because they would have been fighting the bid with one arm tied behind their

back without a full-time chief executive."

Institutions said Mr Rose was a good choice and highly regarded, even though he had had a low profile when he was a director at Burton Group until his departure in July.

GUS's cash offer is pitched at 570p per share, compared to a closing Argos price of 626p, unchanged yesterday. Mr Rose spent yesterday seeing institutions and in meetings with Schroders, the group's adviser.

Lloyd's poised to defeat names in High Court 'refusenik' case

By Terry Macalister

Lloyd's of London looks poised to win a critical High Court battle with over 600 "refusenik" names who owe the insurance market £130m. Victory in a 10-month legal struggle would allow Lloyd's to proceed against names and then pay off a big part of an expensive £300m loan facility. A final two-day hearing starts this morning with judgment expected by the end of next week.

The 616 names, individuals who traditionally invested in Lloyd's, have refused to provide cash owed to Equitas, the £11.7bn reinsurer vehicle created by Lloyd's to take on the market's pre-1992 losses. They are part of a wider but dwindling group of investors who have refused to pay. A Lloyd's victory would effectively mean the end of mass resistance in the UK.

They allege they were defrauded because Lloyd's recruited them into the market in the early 1980s without warning that

huge losses from asbestosis were about to hit insurance profits.

A spokesman for Lloyd's was optimistic about the chances of success. "We have an excellent case. The only thing that would prevent a victory is if the defendants can prove there is an error in the documents which calculate the amount each name must pay. We are sure they will not."

Even high-profile defendants such as John Pascoe admit that defeat looks likely. Last night he said: "I will not be able to pay anything like the £500,000 Lloyd's claims I owe them and how would I ever be able to afford £6m to launch a fraud suit? Names have been totally shafted by Equitas and the current judicial process."

In another twist, the defendants are expected to argue that Mr Justice Tuckey is compromised because his brother in law Jeremy Hardie, chairman of WH Smith, was active in Lloyd's for many years.

BOC shares plunge after first-quarter profits drop

By Clifford German

Shares in BOC plunged 6 per cent yesterday and analysts again revised forecasts for the full year sharply downwards after the group announced a 9 per cent drop in profits to £93.3m in the first quarter of the current year.

David Brannan, chief

executive, blamed the results on the strength of sterling and the poor performance of the Ohmeda health-care division, which was sold two weeks ago to a consortium of buyers for £640m.

So far profits have been worse affected than sales but the fall in the value of overseas profits alone cost the group just over £6m, while profits from

Ohmeda plunged to £5.3m in the three months to the end of December from £13m at the same stage last year.

Excluding Ohmeda and the currency effects, turnover was up 9 per cent and operating profits from the continuing businesses would have been up 7 per cent, the company claimed. Exchange rate losses,

mainly in Far Eastern currencies, wiped out profit increases in local currencies in spite of sharply higher sales in the vacuum technology and the distribution businesses. The negative impact of exchange rates will cost about £17m this year, assuming rates change little from current levels, according to Tony Isaacs, finance director.

COMPANY RESULTS

| | Turnover £ | Pre-tax £ | EPS | Dividend |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ascent (Q) | 30.92m (24.88m) | -0.875m (1.3m) | -1.14p (1.82p) | 0.2p (0.2p) |
| BOC (Q1) | 302.3m (283.9m) | 58.5m (102.7m) | 12.47p (13.46p) | |
| Future Integrated (Q) | 4.58m (2.12m) | -0.177m (-0.26m) | -1.37p (-0.25p) | |
| Headway (Q) | 11.31m (10.85m) | 0.972m (0.803m) | 3.5p (2.8p) | 0.85p (0.35p) |
| HSBC Bank Asia (Q) | 32.5m (15.1m) | 6.33m (2.25m) | 6.75p (4.48p) | 1.85p (1.35p) |
| Parvex (Q) | 70.77m (65.43m) | 6.88m (4.15m) | 18.0p (11.6p) | 6.2p (5.6p) |
| Rebecca (Q) | 2.88m (2.91m) | £25.0m (£52.0m) | 24.0p (£0.40p) | 13p (11.75p) |
| Challenger (Q) | 68.24m (67.94m) | 4.72m (2.85m) | 44.5p (21.5p) | 8.4p |
| Zellers (Q) | 13.82m (11.68m) | 1.54m (0.856m) | - | - |

THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY ANDREW YATES

Unilever's new approach pays off

It may only be 17 months since Niall Fitzgerald took over as chairman of Unilever but shareholders in the consumer goods giant have certainly enjoyed the difference.

In that period Unilever shares have significantly outperformed the market, increasing by around 50 per cent. Mr Fitzgerald's focus on total shareholder return, a method of comparing performance using share price appreciation and dividends, has pleased the City and his more muscular approach to management appears to be paying off.

Underperformers are being subjected to more rigorous scrutiny and are being given the opportunity to improve, be run for cash or be sold. The rump of laggards, which constituted 20 per cent of Unilever's sales in 1996, has now been reduced to 13 per cent, or around £2bn of sales.

The plan is to concentrate on higher-margin businesses in mature markets like Europe and the US while investing in emerging markets such as the South-east Asia and central and eastern Europe.

The message from yesterday's results was that the strategy is on track. Pre-tax profits of £4.78bn included a £2.4bn profit on the sale of the speciality chemicals business to ICI last year. But stripping out currency factors and exceptional profits rose by 13 per cent.

Management's confidence in the business is demonstrated by their decision to increase spending on advertising and promotion to a record £3.6bn, or 12 per cent of sales. Volumes were stronger in the final quarter than at the beginning of the year and the cost-cutting is starting to show through.

The big question with Unilever remains its £3.2bn cash pile. Mr Fitzgerald would not be drawn on plans yesterday beyond saying that if no suitable acquisitions could be found within the next two years, the cash would be returned to shareholders. The betting is that the funds will be spent on a number of smaller deals in emerging markets rather than one blockbuster deal. The financial crisis in Asia could provide acquisition opportunities there.

However the turmoil is a double edged sword. It will hit Unilever's profits this year, though countries such as Thailand and Indonesia only account for around 3 per cent of groups sales.

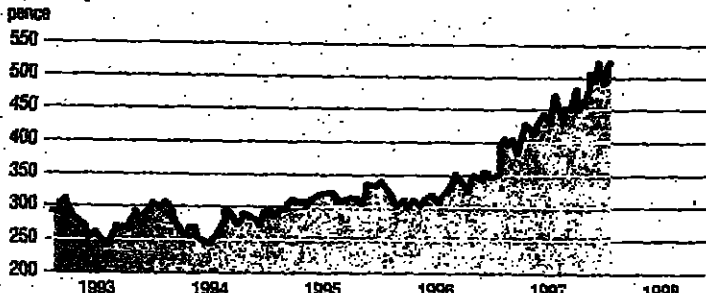
On full year forecasts of £2.9bn, the shares, up 1.75p to 524p yesterday,

Unilever: At a glance

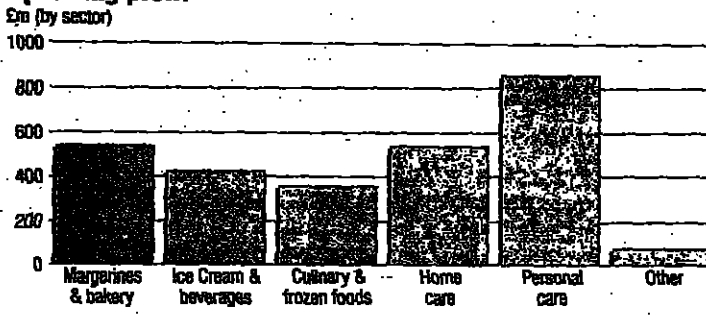
Market value: £40.8bn, share price 524p (+1.75p)

| Trading record | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Turnover (£bn) | 27.8 | 28.6 | 31.5 | 33.5 | 28.7 |
| Pre-tax profits (£bn) | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.65 | 4.72 |
| Earnings per share (p) | 17.3 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 44.5 |
| Dividends per share (p) | 6.25 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 8.01 | 8.42 |

Share price



Operating profit



trade on a forward rating of 22. That is a sizeable premium to the market which leaves no room for error. Probably too expensive for now.

Reuters' fall looks overdone

Spare a thought for Peter Job. Two years ago, the biggest headache the chief executive of Reuters had was deciding what to do with all that spare cash. Since then, however, the financial information group has been beset by problems.

First came the strong pound. Then the Far Eastern economies faltered. To top it all, Reuters was hit by allegations of stealing information from arch-rival Bloomberg. The result is that Reuters shares, which closed up 10.5p at 572p yesterday, have lost almost a third of their value in the past 18 months.

On fundamentals, this fall looks wildly overdone. Although pre-tax profits for the year to last December fell by 4 per cent to £5.26m on turnover down 1 per cent to £2.88bn, this is largely down to currencies and a number of other one-off items.

Strip out the effects of sterling - which reduced the value of Reuters' overseas earnings - and revenues rose by 9 per cent while profits were up 11 per cent. Ignore the cost of preparing terminals for the millennium date change and the switch to EMU, not to mention Reuters' adoption of the new accounting standard, and profits look even better.

The real cloud over the shares, however, is the US inquiry. Although Reuters tried to calm the markets with a statement last week, investors remain largely in the dark about the extent of the investigation, and its possible implications. As a result, they are assuming the worst. And until the uncertainty lifts in a few months' time, Reuters shares look like dead money.

All the same, there is value to be had. For the coming year, brokers are pencilling in flat profits, placing the shares on a forward p/e ratio, ignoring accounting changes, of 20, which looks cheap compared to the highly rated media sector.

Then there is the prospect of sharing in the £1.5bn the group is planning to hand back to shareholders in a few weeks' time. The Bloomberg enquiry remains a worry, but it's hard to see the shares falling much further. Good value.

Hanover has its attractions

Hanover International, the upmarket hotel group, has been in the bid spotlight over the last few weeks. Jarvis Hotels was rumoured to be running a slide-rule over the group again, after having its original advances repelled last year.

Word is that Jarvis, which certainly has plenty of cash to spend on acquisitions, has had another look at Hanover but would probably only do an agreed deal rather than launch a hostile bid. While it hasn't ruled out a bid, the chances of an offer seem to be receding for the time being. So where does that leave Hanover?

Despite a sharp rise in the share price to 125.5p over the last few weeks, Hanover is still trading at a steep discount to analysts' estimates of current net asset value of around 200p. Its portfolio of four-star hotels is, by and large, in good locations, a fact that has not escaped Jarvis and may attract other bidders.

Even without the added attraction of a possible quick killing, there are other reasons to invest in Hanover. The shares have fallen from a high of 161.5p last year after a refurbishment at its Hinkley hotel was delayed due to financing problems. But the hotel should benefit from the addition of 78 new rooms this year. And room yields across the group should rise strongly, with plenty of scope to increase occupancy rates.

Analysts have downgraded profit forecasts by nearly £1m to around £1.85m for 1997. However, Hanover should hit the recovery path this year. Greig Middleton forecasts 1998 profits of £3.5m, putting the shares on a prospective p/e ratio of 13, falling to just seven. The steep discount both to the market and the hotel sector looks unjustified. And continued bid speculation should underpin the share price.

PEOPLE & BUSINESS

JOHN WILLCOCK



Pity John Pexton, well-respected managing director of Lambert Fenchurch's marine division. He is at the centre of an inquiry by the "zero tolerance" regulators from Lloyd's of London insurance market.

But after months of work the particular Lloyd's investigator assigned to the case has switched jobs. This leaves Mr Pexton to worry about whether the probe will be delayed, or worse, started again.

Mr Pexton has already been interviewed personally about the problem but his company remains confident he will be exonerated. A spokesman for Lambert Fenchurch says: "We are still waiting for a transcript of the interview. But we believe it went very well. The company has not done anything wrong."

The investigation follows allegations that certain profit commissions in the US were kept by the Fenchurch group (before its merger with Lowndes Lambert last year) rather than handed back to clients as they should have been.

Roger Jones has retired as managing director of Woolworths after 40 years with the stores group, and is succeeded by his heir apparent Roger Holmes.

Mr Holmes joined Kingfisher, owner of Woolworths, in 1994 as B&Q's finance director. Mr Holmes was previously with McKinsey & Co, with seven years international experience in retailing and consumer goods.

Mr Jones recalls that the high street was a very different place when he joined FW Woolworth's Kensington High Street branch as a management trainee in 1954.

"Everything was based around personal service then," he says. Woolworths shops were dominated by large wooden counters, each manned by a senior, a deputy and an assistant. "We employed twice as many people as today, if not more."

The other big difference was that Woolworths was a large food retailer, long before the modern supermarkets came on the scene, with 40 per cent of its sales coming from food of one kind and another.

Woolworths was a pioneer in management training, he says, including store display, customer service and localised purchasing.

Mr Jones has already turned down a handful of offers of non-executive directorships, saying he is determined to enjoy his retirement. This will centre around bringing down the golf handicap and visiting big European cities - "without going inside any shopping centres or any hotels," he says, with feeling.

I doubt Mr Jones will be spending much time at Loch Lomond Golf Club in Scotland. The American-owned club, which has a course designed by Tom Weiskopf and Jay Morrish, has recently been extensively redeveloped, and is now offering membership - at a mere £1m a throw.

The special "director memberships", in the form of 25-year debentures, are only being offered to a maximum of 12 people. In return the members will get £120,000 a year to spend on golf, food and beverage, and accommodation.

The club's owners boast that Loch Lomond is "an unusual and successful combination of Scottish tradition and American entrepreneurial flair". The latter certainly, but I wasn't aware that it was a Scottish tradition to pay a cool million for the odd round of golf.

Blockbuster Video, watch out. Two Insead MBA graduates have banded together to launch FilmBox, a company which installs machines for renting out videos, CD Roms and computer games on a 24-hour basis.

Eldar Tuvey, an Israeli born former Goldman Sachs corporate financier, and Old Etonian Harry Eastwood, a management consultant, have just raised £450,000 in private funds to back their company.

"We have four of the machines installed on a trial basis, and we aim to expand that to around 200 over the next couple of years. We're mostly talking to the supermarket chains," says Mr Tuvey.

The machines, which do not require any human assistance and take credit cards, are already widely popular in Italy, where there are over 10,000 in use, he says.

Peter Rosengard, a co-founder of London's Comedy Store and an insurance salesman, helped raise £350,000 for the company from his City contacts. FilmBox is based in Hammer-smith, and Mr Tuvey wants at least three to five years' growth before considering a float, perhaps on Ofex or AIM.

"We give the machines to the shops and they get an uplift in sales - and it's all without staff problems," concludes the 27-year-old entrepreneur.

"Globalisation" has been a business buzz-word for some time now, but I hadn't realised it applied so much to liquidators. Stephen Taylor is the Coopers & Lybrand partner in charge of the international insolvency practice based in London, a job which includes sending liquidators out to the far corners of the globe to deal with companies that go belly up.

"We're very busy in Asia at the moment, while Russia, the Ukraine and central Europe are also busy," says Mr Taylor. "There's also quite a lot going on in South America and Africa, especially South Africa." Now what's "You're bust" in Afrikaans?

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Cookson surges ahead on stories of bid action

MARKET REPORT



DEREK PAIN

Cookson, the industrial materials group which has underperformed the stock market for nearly two years, enjoyed a cracking run as stories swirled of bid action and disposals.

The shares, in brisk trading, followed Monday's late 6p gain with a 28p rush to 217p. Last year they hit 262.5p and were riding at 377p in 1996 before doubts set in about the group's direction.

An overseas predator was the popular guess but there was also talk of a major sale, possibly part of the group's extensive ceramics operation.

Cookson has been slowly streamlining, with a number of acquisitions and disposals. Its last deal was the £12.4m sale of a US swimming pool products distributor.

In December Richard Oster quit as chairman with a £2.9m payoff after just two months in the job. A disagreement over the pace of the realisation process was cited as the reason. Mr Oster

had previously been chief executive and was responsible for saving the group from disaster after he arrived in 1991. Most equities experienced a quiet, uneventful session. Footsie, despite losing some of its sparkle when a late sell programme hit the market, ended 12.4 points higher at 5,613.3, drawing encouragement from a Dow Jones average forging ahead during London hours. The supporting indices reached new highs.

Dixons was the best performing blue chip, gaining 30p to 539.5p. The British Retail Consortium survey suggesting television and video sales had been strong after disappointing Christmas trading was the spur. Dixons, when warning about poor festive sales, said profits would be below expectations; the shares touched 720p in October. The consortium's comments also helped Kingfisher to close above 1,000p for the first time, up 21p at 1,016p.

Orange, on the expected sale of British Aerospace's 21 per cent stake, improved 15p to 335.5p, another peak. British Steel put on 3.5p to 141.5p as SBC Warburg drew attention to high-yielding shares. Rolls-Royce fell 5.5p to 199p with NatWest Securities offering sell advice. Rio Tinto lost 24p to 805p on the copper weakness and strike threats.

BOC, the chemical group, slumped 66p to 905p following interim results. Imperial Chemical Industries, supported by US investors possibly disillusioned with BOC, rose 30p to 1,013p.

Disappointing British Petroleum figures left the shares 21p off at 793p. The P&O shipping group steamed 16p higher to 735p after Panmure Gordon suggested an 880p target.

Queens Moat Houses added 1p to 16.25p as NatWest Securities drew attention to the once high flying hotel

chain, slowly emerging from disasters which almost overwhelmed it five years ago.

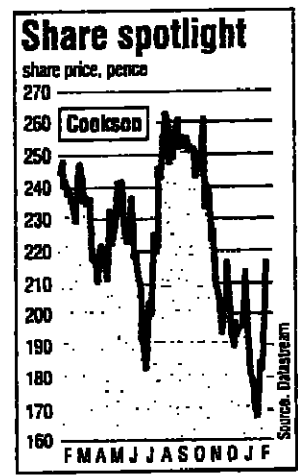
NatWest acknowledged that QMH is unlikely to pay any dividends for some years but rates the shares a speculative buy. It says they may not "meet every institution's investment grade but for special situation funds QMH represents an outstanding

opportunity as a geared play on continued hotel asset price inflation". The shares are described as "an extremely interesting speculative buy".

IT shares paused for breath after their high storming display. Granville Davies, in a detailed review of the new sector, says its shares are still undervalued with potential growth not reflected in ratings. It reports that the near 25 per cent progress scored by the IT index is almost entirely due to gains achieved by larger groups.

"The conclusion is that many smaller but potentially more rapidly growing IT stocks have been overlooked by the investment community". Misy, the computer group thought to be ready for Footsie membership, fell 7.5p to 2,240p; it touched 2,502.5p last week.

PizzaExpress, on Monday's results, rose 47.5p to 769p, and First Leisure, prompted by reports of restaurant expansion and sale of its bingo division



TAKING STOCK

Johnson Fry, the fund manager, gained 6p to 139.5p. In December the shares slumped to 85p after a warning of losses. The recovery is, in part, due to the feeling that JF is unlikely to remain independent much longer in the frenzied financial climate.

Dean Corporation, the building and property services group, added 2p to 11.5p after 250,000 shares held by former director Lyndon Chapman were placed with an institution. A trading statement is expected soon.

Profits of retailer Revelation Piccadilly should soar from £270,000 to just over £1m in the year ending this month, says researcher Hardman & Co, which is looking for £1.5m next time. The shares are 5p.

Shares of Monsoon, the fashion chain, are expected to hit 210p when dealings start today from the 199p sale price.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Adnoca Ltd | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Brewery Co | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Guinness | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Heineken | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Interbrew | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Karlsberg | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Orkla | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Reckitt Benckiser | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | SABMiller | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | Tenneco | 57.40 | -0.40 | -4.3 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

BANKS

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Bank of Scotland | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Barclays | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | HSBC | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | London & Lancashire | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Midland | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | NatWest | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Paragon | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Prudential | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Royal Bank of Scotland | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 2.34 | 2.34 | Santander | 2.34 | -0.02 | -0.8 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

ENERGY

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | BP | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | British Petroleum | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Esso | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Shell | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Unilever | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

INDUSTRIAL

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

RETAIL

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

TELECOMS

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

UTILITIES

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

VEHICLES

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

WINE

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

WINE

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
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| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

WINE

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | YTD | PE | Div |
|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Adnoca Ltd | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Brewery Co | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Guinness | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Heineken | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Interbrew | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Karlsberg | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Orkla | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Reckitt Benckiser | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | SABMiller | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | Tenneco | 1.00 | -0.01 | -1.0 | 14.0 | 0.00 |

WINE

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| 206 09 | Carlson | 18.00 | - | 1.3 | 8.3 | 3922 |
| 738 908 | CNN | 746.00 | +1.00 | - | 253.5 | 3923 |
| 88 10 | Danby Co | 150.50 | - | 2.0 | 24.7 | 3924 |
| 290 338 | Equity | 149.00 | - | 7.8 | 9.6 | 3756 |
| 50 4 | Flora | -0.00 | - | - | 1.7 | 2292 |
| 91 10 | Graham Co | 227.50 | -1.00 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3757 |
| 360 886 | Highland J | 638.50 | - | 5.3 | 8.1 | 2293 |
| 305 350 | Hayman | 286.00 | +1.00 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 4090 |
| | | 188.00 | -0.00 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 2294 |

Fraser refuses to be fazed by narrow defeat

'I should have bloody caught it,' admitted Angus Fraser of the slip that precipitated England's defeat in the second Test. Otherwise, the big bowler had an outstanding game at Queen's Park Oval.

And, he informs Derek Pringle, he is confident the next encounter with the West Indies will be markedly different.

In the aftermath of the second Test, England's players are taking a two-day break in order to lick wounds and recharge their batteries. But while a round of golf or a boat trip round the Gulf of Paria may serve as pleasant diversions, one question refuses to go away: with another Test due to start on Friday, how do you begin to snapping again at your oppo-

nent's heels when you've just had your teeth kicked in?

One man who should know the answer is Angus Fraser, for whom it was third time unlucky at the Queen's Park Oval. Apart from performing heroically with the ball, taking 11 for 110, Fraser was also partially the villain of the piece, dropping David Williams off his own bowling with the very first ball of the final morning.

"I should have bloody caught it," said the hulking Middlesex bowler the morning after, confessing that he also felt knackered and hungover. "With only half a dozen caught-and-bowled catches in my career I wasn't really expecting it. But it came back at a nice height and a nice pace, so even though I had to dive to my right, I really should have snuffed it."

As I picked myself up off the deck, memories of us dropping Shivnarine Chanderpaul here last time came flooding back, but I really didn't think that we could lose again. That

said, Carl Hooper played superbly. When you think that he was stuck in the twenties for an hour and a half and still didn't give it away. On that pitch, it has to be one of the great innings."

With two days at leisure, Fraser believes it is up to the individual to cope as best they can with the after effects of losing a match England ought to have won.

"Athers [captain Michael Atherton] was just saying the other night that when you win, how everyone comes together to celebrate, but when you lose how fragmented it is. I guess it's natural that people just want to spend time on their own. That's certainly the way I feel, and I did well."

"There is nothing daunting for me about playing the next Test at the same ground, and although I'll most probably spend the next day feeling sorry for myself, I'll be revved up in time for Friday. Hopefully we can redeem ourselves and get back into the series."

One player who may perhaps be tempted to spend the next few days doing a Greta Garbo is Andrew Caddick who, on a pitch tailor-made for tall pace bowlers, failed to take a single wicket.

But if the England coach, David Lloyd, was quick to implicate Caddick when he said: "Two bowlers underperformed big time on that pitch, and one of those has the experience to do better," Fraser, was more charitable about his team-mate.

"OK, we might have bowled better as a side, but Caddy [Caddick] can bowl, and his recent Test record is as good as anyone's. He's a top bowler and there is no reason why he shouldn't turn it round and do well in the next Test."

"You're not going to be able to bowl well every time. In fact I felt I bowled much better in the second innings, and I got three wickets instead of eight. It's the same with Dean [Headley]. He's proved he can bowl at this level last summer."

It's just that as you become a better bowler, you tend to have fewer poor days."

There is a theory going round that Fraser, having shouldered so much over the first four days of the match, had little left to give on the last, when his probing seam and bounce were most needed.

"I didn't feel that, and I felt really good for my first five overs. Mind you, when the second new ball arrived I did feel weary. It's true that I do throw myself at the match and I can't pace myself. I guess sometimes your mind may feel good but your body simply won't respond. That's when you get into bad habits, like bowling the wrong line."

Yet it was precisely because Fraser did not get into bad habits, and kept an immaculate line and length, that he prospered. On a pitch offering so much help, there is no need for variety or experimentation. So why could not the other pace bowlers follow his example?

"When you're not getting wickets, you start doubting yourself. On that pitch, where some balls die and others fly through, you begin to wonder whether that inconsistency is down to you and not the pitch. Then, instead of relaxing into a rhythm, you start trying too hard, and that's when you lose your action and most likely your accuracy, too."

Having not bowled in a Test match since the Cape Town Test two years ago - he was dropped by Raymond Illingworth, who sent out sundry subtle signals that he did not rate him - Fraser has more reason than most to be cheerful about his dismissal of Brian Lara in the first innings, his 123rd in Test cricket.

"When Athers caught him at mid-off, I said it may be Lara but that wicket is special for another reason. When he asked why, I said, it's taken me past 115 [Illingworth].

"I'm not sure why Ily didn't



A pensive Angus Fraser reflects on what might have been after the presentation of trophies on Monday
Photograph: Kieran Doherty/Reuters

rate me. I think it's because he didn't think I could bowl on flat pitches. Maybe that's true, but on pitches like the one here, I'm a dangerous prospect,

because I generally get the ball in the right areas. If the next Test pitch at Queen's Park is anything like the last one, I won't mind bowling on it."

In search of the perfect partner for Shearer

As Glenn Hoddle's men prepare to meet Chile at Wembley tonight, the spotlight will dwell upon those chosen to fill the striking roles. Ken Jones looks back at England's World Cup forwards.

An abundance of strikers. Alan Shearer working back to match fitness, Michael Owen's exciting progress. No wonder that Glenn Hoddle is thought to be envied by every other coach in the World Cup finals.

But wait a minute. Robbie Fowler is underachieving. Les Ferdinand is injured again after missing most of the season. Chris Sutton's pique has probably ruled him out of contention and, at 32, the dip in Ian Wright's performances could be permanent.

Beginning at Wembley tonight, Hoddle will have his strikers under close scrutiny, marking them up or down for individual effectiveness and collective understanding.

Barring a serious setback in rehabilitation, Shearer is a certainty, leaving two, maybe three of the 19 outfield places to be filled by designated attackers, a category into which Teddy Sheringham falls despite the blurring of function brought about by strategic development.

The success of a partnership put in place by Terry Venables for Euro 96 makes Sheringham the favourite to operate in conjunction with Shearer, whose role he could duplicate in emergency. If further proof of maturity leads to Owen's inclusion, World Cup history suggests that only one other place will be available to Hoddle's remaining strikers, with the choice falling possibly on Dion Dublin, who has not only the advantage of being able to fill in at centre-half but to provide an aerial threat.

Strange things can happen. It was unthinkable that England could win the 1966 World Cup without Jimmy Greaves, who was established beyond all reasonable doubt as one of the greatest goalscorers football had ever known. But Greaves failed to regain his place from Geoff Hurst after dropping out through injury.

Less than a month before

recording the only hat-trick in a World Cup final, shortly after Greaves put four goals past Norway, it was thought unlikely that Hurst (substitutes were not introduced until 1970) would appear in the tournament. Struggling to overcome the difficulties imposed by a barren, bumpy surface, Hurst looked so clumsy when selected for a friendly against Denmark in Copenhagen that Alf Ramsey's judgement was called into question by a member of England's training staff. "Not up to it," was Harold Shepherdson's private word on Hurst as we passed through Copenhagen airport the following morning.

With only three strikers in his squad, Ramsey returned to the pairing of Greaves and Roger Hunt for England's final warm-up, their toughest, against Poland in Katowice. Powerful

and selfless, Hunt secured victory with the game's only goal.

When Hunt and Hurst clicked as a pair in Greaves' absence (the Tottenham forward failed to score in three group games) a pattern was set, critically, to the team's private satisfaction. In a book he later did together, Bobby Charlton wrote: "I felt for Jimmy [Greaves] but I don't think any of us were astonished by Alf's decision. When Geoff Hurst came in for him against Argentina it all began to slot into place. Roger Hunt was a certainty; he was strong, he was tough, he scored goals and he'd run all day. He and Geoff suddenly hit it off."

"They tugged defenders out of position, opening up gaps we could get into from midfield. Geoff also had a good understanding with the other West Ham players, Bobby Moore and Peters. So, on the one hand, Alf had Hurst and Hunt who would sweat cobs and, on the other, Greaves, a fantastic finisher, but a moderate team player. I'm sure that Alf didn't think himself brave in leaving

England's World Cup strikers since 1966
1966: Geoff Hurst, Jimmy Greaves, Roger Hunt.
1970: Hurst, Francis Lee, Alan Clarke, Peter Osgood, Jeff Astle.
1982: Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Peter Withe.
1986: Tony Hateley, Gary Lineker, Kerry Dixon.
1990: Lineker, Steve Bull.

Jimmy out. He simply did what he felt was best for the team."

The international careers of Greaves and Hunt were over when Ramsey assembled his strike force for the 1970 finals in Mexico. Able to use substitutes, bearing in mind the difficulties of playing at altitude in extreme heat, he increased the complement to five. Realising the need for a more measured approach, he chose Manchester City's skilful and pugnacious winger Francis Lee to play up front with Hurst, with Allan Clarke of Leeds United, the tall West Bromwich Albion centre-forward Jeff Astle and Chelsea's Peter Osgood as back-up.

Strikers came and went during the 12 years that would sep-

arate England from their next appearance in the finals, including three - Paul Mariner of Ipswich, Arsenal's Tony Woodcock, and Peter Withe of Aston Villa - taken by Ron Greenwood to Spain in 1982.

Bobby Robson's choice of three strikers for the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico led to so much indecision that England were soon thinking about an embarrassing early exit. Robson took Mark Hateley of Milan, Gary Lineker, who would shortly join Barcelona from Everton, with the burly Chelsea centre-forward, Kerry Dixon.

Poor performances, a near mutiny, the recurrence of Bryan Robson's shoulder injury and the loss of Ray Wilkins, who was

sent off against Morocco, led to the inclusion of Gary Lineker to play in partnership with Peter Beardsley. Lineker's hat-trick against Poland secured England a place in the next round, saving Bobby Robson's reputation.

Only two players, Lineker and the muscular Wolverhampton Wanderers centre-forward Steve Bull, could be regarded as strikers when Robson announced his squad for the 1990 finals in Italy. Along with Beardsley, Chris Waddle and John Barnes, they appeared on the squad sheet as forwards.

If this is the most sensible designation (Pele had no specific role for Brazil) television and newspapers do not allow for

it. Shearer has all the attributes associated historically with centre-forwards, but how do you describe Sheringham? In old-fashioned terms, he is essentially an attacking inside-forward with the subtlety and vision to make chances as well as being a chance taker.

The fruitful partnership Sheringham and Andy Cole have struck up for Manchester United may well strengthen the case for Cole's inclusion if he shows the temperament for international football.

Owen is surely prominent in Hoddle's thinking, his development so rapid that age hardly enters the equation. Uncommonly in a speedster, Owen's head is always up, and who in England

can claim to be a more clinical finisher?

Hoddle's choice narrows. From being perhaps the most promising of England's young strikers, Fowler has fallen behind but has time in which to recover form; Ferdinand's history of injuries make him a risk; Wright's best days are gone.

But who knows? Hurst came out of nowhere to make history. Lineker's international career was shaped by the mistakes in selection and strategy that caused a shake-up. For Greaves, whose record of 44 international goals has only been bettered by Charlton (49) and Lineker (48), the World Cup brought only a shattering personal disappointment.

Second and Third Divisions a financial support package estimated at £1.7m per season. The breakaway elite have also promised a £250,000 payment to this year's First Division runners-up as compensation for the loss of a play-off place.

The document was issued before Thursday's special general meeting of all Scottish League clubs at Hampden Park when the elite clubs are hopeful that their proposals for a new league will be passed.

10 Chile qualified for the 1974 World Cup finals when the Soviet Union were disqualified for failing to fulfil their two-leg play-off match against the South Americans. The first leg ended 0-0, but the Soviets refused to play in Santiago because of the political situation there. The United States had backed a military coup to remove Salvador Allende's radical Chilean government. Chile kicked off the match with no opposition.

Chile - 10 fascinating footballing facts

1 Chile were banned by Fifa, world football's ruling body, from the 1994 World Cup in the United States following a bizarre incident in a qualifier against Brazil for the 1990 finals in Italy. Rojas, their goalkeeper, feigned injury after claiming he had been hit by a smoke bomb thrown from the crowd in an attempt to have the game abandoned. The "blood" he was covered in was said by Fifa to come from a capsule he burst over himself.

2 Chile's World Cup game with Italy in the 1962 finals on home soil became known as the "Battle of Santiago". It was described by a young David Coleman as one of the "most shameful" things television viewers would ever see, with a collection of vicious fouls that are best described as "agricultural." For good measure several fights broke out and, for the record, Chile won 2-0.

3 The 1962 finals on home soil brought Chile's best performance in a World Cup. They lost to Brazil in the semi-finals but beat Yugoslavia 1-0 in the third-place play-off. This year will be their seventh appearance in the finals and first since 1982 in Spain, when they lost to West Germany, Algeria and Austria in the first round.

4 Chile were England's first opponents in a World Cup finals, in 1950 in Brazil. England won 2-0 with goals from Stan Mortensen and Wilf Mannion before the infamous defeat by the United States in the next group game in Belo Horizonte.

5 Chile hold the unenviable record for drawing the smallest crowd to Wembley for an England match. Only 15,628 turned up for the 0-0 draw in 1989, when the gate was affected by a public transport strike.

6 Anyone expecting an away win at Wembley is likely to be disappointed. Chile had an excellent home record in the qualifiers for France, winning six out of seven games, but they failed to win a single match away. 7 It took Chile until their 34th international to register a victory. They made up for lost time, though, with a 7-1 win over Bolivia in 1926.

8 British nationals introduced the game to Chile in the late 19th century and the influence remains, with one club called Everton. The Chilean FA was formed in 1895 and is the fifth oldest in the world.

9 The last time England played Chile away was on the South American tour of 1984. England drew 0-0 there and lost 2-0 to Uruguay, with the sole victory coming over Brazil with goals from Mark Hateley and the unforgettable solo effort by John Barnes.

Villa protest over approach to Milosevic

Aston Villa have accused Atletico Madrid of making an illegal approach for their striker Savo Milosevic and have reported the Spanish club to Fifa, world football's ruling body, and the Football Association.

Villa are upset that Atletico's president, Jesus Gil, approached Milosevic without seeking their permission before he was transfer-listed after his spitting outburst at Blackburn.

Gil was heard on Spanish radio claiming Atletico, Villa's

opponents in the Uefa Cup quarter-finals next month, had reached an agreement with the Serb to join Atletico at the end of the season.

Milosevic said yesterday that he is prepared to risk missing out on playing in the World Cup finals with Yugoslavia by deciding not to play for Villa.

Milosevic said: "If I am not playing for Aston Villa then I will not be in the national team. That's the policy that is adopted back home. It will be a big

disappointment if I don't go to France - but I am willing to take that risk."

Blackburn Rovers completed the signing of the Scotland Under-21 defender Callum Davidson yesterday, paying St Johnstone £1.75m.

Marcus Gayle, of Wimbledon, and Portsmouth's Fitzroy Simpson both scored as Jamaica defeated El Salvador 2-0 in Los Angeles on Monday to move into the Concacaf Gold Cup semi-finals, where they meet Mexico.

Lynam secures time concession

Des Lynam yesterday won his fight with the BBC to allow *Match of the Day* to kick off earlier on a Saturday night.

The flagship show's presenter had been unhappy with the 10.50pm Saturday start time, which he said was "in the land of the nodding-off". The BBC has announced that the show will gradually move to an earlier time slot, with a 10.30pm start by the end of the season.

Highbury veterans sign up for senior service

Steve Bould and Nigel Winterburn yesterday ended speculation about their Arsenal futures by signing new contracts.

The veteran defenders, who have both been at Highbury for more than 10 years, have committed themselves to an extra year with the Gunners after their present deals run out this summer. They could have become free agents under the Bosman transfer law and commanded lucrative signing-on fees elsewhere. The Gunners'

manager, Arsène Wenger, will now hold talks with his right-back, Lee Dixon, to decide whether to exercise the extra year's option on the 33-year-old's contract, which also expires this summer.

Scotland's top 10 clubs yesterday issued a legally binding document to their lower league counterparts, promising an expanded breakaway league of at least 12 clubs from the 2000-01 season. They have also guaranteed the clubs from the First,

Second and Third Divisions a financial support package estimated at £1.7m per season. The breakaway elite have also promised a £250,000 payment to this year's First Division runners-up as compensation for the loss of a play-off place.

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